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COLOMBO MUNICIPALITY.

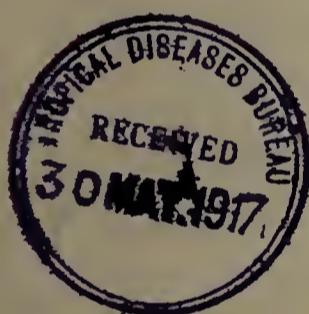
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Administration Report

1914

Public Health Department.



REPORT BY WM. MARSHALL PHILIP, M.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.



Colombo:

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From the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, COLOMBO to the CHAIRMAN, MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, COLOMBO.

No. 433.

Colombo, 4th August, 1915.

ANNUAL REPORT 1914.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the report of the Public Health Department for the year 1914.

Health of the population.—Notwithstanding the fact that both plague and small-pox appeared in epidemic form, the health of the population as a whole was better than it has ever been before. Thus the lowest death-rates on record were recorded in respect of the following:—the general death-rate from all causes, the infant mortality, diarrhoea, dysentery, enteric fever, and indeed fevers as a whole, while the death-rate from pneumonia was lower than it has been for 16 years. Phthisis alone showed little signs of improvement. Comparing the statistics during 1914 with those of the last 18 years, prior to which registration of deaths was defective, one finds that the greatest improvement has occurred in respect of those diseases which are more directly associated with insanitary conditions (exclusive of housing conditions). Thus the death-rate from dysentery in 1914 was 68·5 per cent below the mean for the period 1897—1914, while ‘fevers’ were 68·0 per cent below, enteric fever alone 55·3 per cent below, diarrhoea 37·5 per cent below, infant mortality 24·4 per cent below.

Notifiable Diseases.—1,114 cases were notified of which 343 were admitted to the Hospital from the Port or from districts outside Colombo while 771 were from the town.

Plague.—Cases, 413; deaths, 381; case mortality, 92·2 per cent; death-rate, 1·59 per 1,000 living.

Septicaemic cases, 247; septicaemic case mortality, 99·6 per cent; bubonic cases, 166; bubonic case mortality 81·3 per cent.

Although plague was by no means the chief cause of deaths during the year, the fact that this is its first appearance in the records of Ceylon, coupled with its very high case mortality invest it with a peculiar interest.

Date of appearance.—The first recorded human case occurred on 25th January, at 64 Sea street, but the evidence available indicates that this case was only one of a series of fatal unrecognised cases which began in this same locality on or about 12th January.

Origin of epidemic.—Neither the source, date nor mode of introduction of the infection into Ceylon are definitely known; but a study of the evidence now available together with the known facts in regard to the spread of this disease in India and elsewhere, establishes the probability (*a*) that the infection was derived from South India, (*b*) that it was conveyed to Ceylon by an infected rat amongst grain, (*c*) that it arrived in Ceylon sometime between September and the end of December, 1913, (*d*) that it first broke out amongst the rats in the grain stores, and from them was conveyed by rat fleas to the people working in or residing near the grain stores and thence to the rest of the town.

Incidence in relation to season.—The months of February and March, i.e., at the commencement of the outbreak, furnished the largest number of cases, with 67 and 58 cases respectively. There was a decrease during April (28 cases) and May (29 cases), but the numbers again rose during June (49 cases), July (47 cases), and August (40 cases), after which they fell to 18 in September, 23 in October, 24 in November and 26 in December. So far although 1914 showed some relation between incidence and temperature in as much as the incidence was high during February when the temperature was comparatively low, and low during April and May when the temperature was high, there has been no seasonal recrudescence in 1915, only 35 cases in all having occurred up to the time of writing (July) of which 19 occurred in January, 6 in February, 3 in March, 3 in April, 3 in May and 1 in June, the last case reported being on 10th June.

Incidence in relation to locality.—One of the most striking features of this outbreak was the deadly precision and regularity with which the disease not only selected but confined its depredations to the most insanitary spots in the town, in order to reach which it had frequently to pass through but left untouched so far as the people were concerned, the more sanitary places notwithstanding the fact that the rats in these places were frequently proved to be infected. It is sometimes stated that plague is not caused by insanitary conditions but is entirely dependent upon the existence of a plague epizootic amongst the rats. Where however, as in Colombo, and probably in most other places, the prevailing insanitary conditions favour a high degree of rat infestation, these conditions must necessarily be viewed as a very powerful factor in the causation of the disease.

Thus the overcrowded and otherwise insanitary tenements in the following streets were all in turn attacked and suffered severely, *viz.*:—Sea street, Chekku street, Brassfounder street, Kochicadde, Jampettah street, Gintipitiya street, Wolfendahl, Fishmarket Square, 4th and 5th Cross streets, Kehelwatte, Symond’s road, Dean’s road, 2nd Division Maradana, Dematagoda, Forbes road, Union Lane, Vincent street.

In nearly every infected house there was evidence, in the form of numerous rat holes, of a high degree of rat infestation which in turn was the result of sanitary defects. Thus in nearly every case the foundations of the houses were neither damp proof nor rat proof, the walls were of roughly laid cabook or of wattle and daub while the floors were of earth, all of which are eminently favourable to the burrowing habits of the rat. The buildings were crowded together, frequently back to back and in long ranges, an arrangement which, while it interferes with lighting and ventilation, favours the passage of rats from house to house and from block to block, and makes it practically impossible to reach and abolish the rat runs without extensive demolition. This arrangement also makes access for scavenging purposes very difficult and invariably results in the accumulation of household rubbish, which is the chief food of *Mus Norvegicus*. The lighting of the living rooms was generally defective affording a gloom which, while it favours the existence of disease germs, is also beloved of rats and greatly favours the existence of the rat flea which cannot tolerate a bright light. The drainage was frequently defective, as in the Harbour area, thus creating for the rats in this area a series of magnificent underground thoroughfares which in several instances were found to have direct communication with the interior of the buildings.

One cannot leave the question of incidence in relation to locality without emphasising the fact that the disease first appeared in the part of the town which is the chief centre of the wholesale grain trade, and that in its subsequent development it showed a marked tendency to persist in that area, and also in localities where a large retail trade in grain is carried on, as in Maradana in the neighbourhood of the bazaar.

Incidence in relation to race, class and habits of the people.—Race has apparently no influence per se upon the incidence of plague but on the other hand 'class' i.e., social position has a very marked influence. Nearly all the cases occurred amongst the very poorest class of the population, who by reason of their poverty are compelled to live in the most insanitary parts of the town, where the conditions are most favourable to rat infestation. Although by far the largest number of cases occurred amongst Tamils (173 cases), Sinhalese (108 cases), and Moors (105 cases), while Malays had only 10 cases, Burghers 2 cases and Europeans none at all, this incidence has nothing to do with race, but is merely an index of the low social condition of those affected, as proved by the fact that the wealthier members of the Tamil, Sinhalese and Moorish populations who live under more sanitary conditions were not affected at all.

Closely associated with the incidence of plague in relation to class is the question of the habits of the people. It is notorious all the world over that the poorest people are the most improvident and the most careless in matters of domestic sanitation. The well-to-do man has, it is true, his servants to collect the kitchen waste and put it in the dust bin out of sight and out of reach of rats, whereas the poor man has to do this himself, a task which he but rarely fulfils, he prefers instead to adopt the easier and more insanitary method of throwing it out on the yard. The result is that one sees more waste food-stuffs lying about in the slums than in other parts of the town, and the rat has consequently less difficulty in obtaining his meals in the poorer quarters.

Another habit amongst the poorer classes which favours the spread of plague, and one which is in a measure the direct result of poverty, is their custom of sleeping upon the floor. In the vast majority of instances it was found that the infected person slept upon the earthen floor, within easy reach of the infected rat fleas emerging from the rat holes which are most commonly situated at the junction of the floor with the wall. It not infrequently happened that the person who slept on the earth floor of the rat-riddled back kitchen became infected while the rest of the family who slept in the paved front room—possibly on a raised bed, escaped.

In this connection it is interesting that in Singapore where there has been very little plague compared with Colombo, I am informed that practically all the floors even in the poorest quarters are cemented or otherwise paved, while the walls are constructed of bricks set in mortar, and it is comparatively rare to find rat holes in the houses. We have in this a very distinct indication of one at least of the measures which are required here to prevent the spread of this disease, as any one who has seen the cabook, or wattle and daub-walled, earth-floored, rat-riddled houses in the poor quarters of Colombo would admit.

Incidence in relation to sex.—Only 96 females as against 317 males were attacked. A similar disproportion in the incidence amongst males and females is recorded in India, and it has been suggested that there it is due to greater concealment of female cases. This would not however I think explain the extraordinary disproportion here. The system which is in force here of registration of deaths and medical inspection of all bodies prior to the granting of a burial certificate would almost certainly have disclosed any marked tendency towards concealment. A more probable explanation is I think to be found in some difference in the habits of the respective sexes, especially as regards the places where they sleep at night when rats and their fleas are abroad in search of food.

Incidence in relation to age.—The largest number of cases occurred in persons between the ages of 10 and 25, the very young and the elderly being comparatively slightly affected. A similar incidence was observed in India, and it would appear probable that those at the extremes of life are in reality less susceptible than the full blooded young adult. This does not appear unreasonable in view of the fact that plague is essentially a septicaemia, and the *B. Pestis* no doubt finds conditions most suitable to its growth in the blood of the young adult; certainly the great majority of the cases here occurred in well nourished and otherwise healthy young adults.

UNUSUAL FEATURES OF THE EPIDEMIC.

(a) *Great virulence of the infection to human subjects.*—The great virulence of the Ceylon strain of plague to human subjects is shown by the fact that only 32 out of a total of 413 cases recovered, representing a case mortality of 92·2 per cent which appears to be higher than has usually been experienced elsewhere. The great virulence of the infection here resulted in the occurrence of an extraordinarily large number of cases of a purely septicaemic character, thus

out of a total of 413 cases recorded no fever than 247 or 60 per cent were reported as septicaemic, all but one of which proved fatal, while the balance of 166 were bubonic amongst whom the case mortality was 81·3 per cent. Some authorities contend that it is not correct to speak of a 'septicaemic' as opposed to a 'pneumonic' and a 'bubonic' variety of plague, for the reason that a condition of septicaemia exists in every type of plague. Where however as in the cases classed here as septicaemic, there is an entire absence of all the characteristics which differentiate the pneumonic and bubonic forms, and where moreover a state of practically pure septicaemia, due to the presence of *B. Pestis*, exists it is difficult to see what more appropriate or correct designation than septicaemic plague could be applied. It appears to me that it would be more justifiable to object to the use of the terms 'bubonic' and 'pneumonic,' and that it would be more correct to adopt instead the designations "bubonic-septicaemic plague," "pneumonic-septicaemic plague," and "septicaemic plague" pure and simple, since both the bubos and the state of pneumonia are merely inflammatory complications occurring in the course of an otherwise pure septicaemia. In support of this view one may state that the majority of the most virulent cases which died within 48 hours were of the purely septicaemic type there being no enlargement or even tenderness of the glands detectable by palpation, and no evidence of inflammatory consolidation of the lungs, whereas the less virulent cases which survived longer, although they were of the purely septicaemic type in their earlier stages, tended to develop inflammatory enlargement of the glands, i.e., bubos. In other words in the most virulent types the poison was so potent that it killed the patient before either the glands or the lungs had time to develop any inflammatory reaction. The most striking thing is that such a large proportion of the human cases here should have been of this very virulent type, whereas as is shown later the Ceylon strain of plague is not so virulent to rats as is that responsible for bubonic plague in Northern India. It may be suggested in this connection that the high proportion of septicaemic cases here is due to a large number of mild non-fatal bubonic cases having escaped detection, but the house visitations which were carried on in the infected localities were so frequent and so thorough that I feel sure such an explanation may fairly be rejected. On the other hand one sometimes wonders whether rapidly fatal septicaemic cases may not have frequently escaped recognition in other places thus giving a fallaciously low case mortality, since in Colombo at all events, this type of the disease, but especially those which are found dead are extraordinarily lacking in physical signs of the disease. Even after a post mortem examination, although one may, as the result of repeated experience of the appearances in these cases, suspect plague, it is, as Dr. Hirst points out, impossible owing to the absence of gross organic lesions of any description, to arrive at a conclusion as to the cause of death without a bacteriological examination. My belief is that if we have missed cases of plague here, it has been this fatal septicaemic form and not the milder and much more easily recognised bubonic type.

(b) *Absence of the usual signs of an epizootic among the rats.*—The history of plague outbreaks (other than pneumonic plague) in other places, appears to establish the fact that in the majority, if indeed not in every case, an outbreak of plague among the people is preceded by an epizootic among the rats. It has been recorded that rats suffering from plague show a tendency to come out of their runs and wander about in the daytime in a peculiar dazed manner, thus attracting attention and arousing a suspicion which is heightened by the finding of an unusually large number of dead rats. No such warnings of the presence of an epizootic were received in Colombo, although, as the following shows, a constant look out was kept for the appearance of the disease here.

For many years past the collection and destruction of rats has been carried on here in anticipation of the advent of plague, and an average of from 50,000 to 60,000 have thus been collected each year. The staff of this Department were fully alive to the significance of the finding of an unusually large number of dead rats, but no unusual mortality was ever observed. Dr. Hirst carried on a systematic bacteriological examination of rats for plague from February 1912 up till September 1913 during which period some 2,000 animals were examined without however a single case of plague infection being found. From September 1913 to 7th February 1914 the bacteriological examination of rats had, for various reasons, unfortunately to be suspended, and as bad luck would have it the disease seems to have broken out among the rats during that very period. There was however no evidence of it either in the peculiar behaviour of the rats or in the finding of an unusually large number of dead rats and the first intimation of the presence of the disease here was the occurrence of a number of sudden deaths amongst the people which aroused suspicion and led to the discovery on 25th January of the first recorded case of human plague, which was followed by the discovery by Dr. Hirst on 9th February of a plague infected rat.

One of the first steps undertaken as the result of this discovery was the reorganisation of the work of rat collection and examination on a much larger scale than hitherto, the work of collection being placed under the direction of Dr. Milne of the Government Sanitation Department who was seconded for that purpose as he had previous experience of plague elsewhere. The examinations in the laboratory which were resumed by Dr. Hirst on the 7th February on his return from India, soon disclosed the fact that the epizootic, although very mild compared with the Indian experience, had already spread amongst the rats over a fairly wide area of the town. Still there was no sign of an unusual mortality amongst the rats. In fact although 126,824 rodents were collected during the year, only 430 were found dead, and of these latter only 47 were plague infected, the majority of the others having probably died as the result of poisoning.

There are two probable explanations why so few infected rats have been found dead in Colombo; one is that, as Dr. Hirst points out, the Ceylon strain of plague is not so virulent to rats as is that responsible for bubonic plague in Northern India, and the other is that a large proportion of the rats which succumb here probably die in their runs which are for the most part inaccessible.

(c) *Mildness of virulence of the infection to rats.*—That it is the case, as Dr. Hirst states, that the Ceylon strain of plague is not so virulent to rats as is the Indian strain, appears to be indicated by the following records.

Out of a total of 15,711 rodents examined in Colombo during the year, only 240 or 1·52 per cent were found to be infected, whereas in Bombay in 1906, out of 117,000 examined 18,000 or 15·4 per cent. proved to be infected. Then again out of a total of 305 rats found dead during the year in Colombo and which were in a fit state for examination only 40 or 13 per cent were infected, whereas in Bombay out of a total of 515 rats found dead on one day, 237 or 46 per cent were proved to be infected. The largest number of dead rats ever found in even a week in Colombo was 51 and of these only 6 or 11·8 per cent were infected. In Bombay the rats found dead include a very large proportion of the total infected rats, whereas here it is just the reverse, only 40 out of a total of 240 infected rats for the year having been found dead.

The epizootic.—The first recorded infected rat was caught alive on 9th February, at No. 77, Sea street in a crowded and very insanitary range of tenements occupied by immigrants from South India.

It was very soon found as the result of the bacteriological examination of the rats collected from all parts of the town, that the epizootic was already prevailing, although in a mild degree, over a fairly wide area, and from this and the fact that the disease had already appeared amongst the people it is concluded that the epizootic must have been established some time before it was detected, probably during the last quarter of 1913 when the bacteriological examinations were suspended.

Although of course only a very small fraction of the rat population was examined, the incidence of the disease as disclosed by these examinations, throughout the year indicates that the epizootic started somewhere in or near Sea street, from where it spread in all directions but most rapidly along the main goods traffic roads. Thus it was found very early to have spread along Bankshall street and Main street to the Fort; up Railway road to the Railway goods shed and along Maradana to the bazaars at Mariacadde and Borella; out Grandpass to the bazaar at Nagalagam.

From the Fort it spread to Union Place in Slave Island, and out the Colombo Galle road.

On the other hand parts of the town which have no through goods traffic, such as Maligawatte and the Modera end of Kotahenwa, were attacked late and suffered much less severely.

The areas in which are situated the rat-infected grain godowns and stores in the St. Paul's and Pettah Wards near the harbour front continued for a long time to foster the disease and it seems probable that they acted as a focus from which infection was repeatedly disseminated to other parts of the town. Whether fresh infection was imported from time to time into these areas from South India one cannot say, but it appears not improbable.

It has always been recognised that one of the greatest dangers associated with this outbreak is the possibility of its spreading to the higher and cooler parts of the Island, but this has so far not occurred. It is fortunate that it is so, for there is a great danger that the colder, harsher, cough-producing atmosphere of these higher latitudes might induce in the plague congested lungs an outbreak of pneumonic plague, which owing to its intensely infectious nature would be much more difficult to check, than the purely rat borne bubonic and septicaemic forms.

1898 captured rats were sent to the Laboratory alive in canvas covered cages for the purpose of ascertaining the species of fleas and the degree of flea infestation, and one very interesting fact which was ascertained was that the great majority of the rat fleas examined belonged to the species X. Astia, whereas the X. Cheopis, the plague flea of India, constituted only 2·5 per cent of those examined here.

The degree of flea infestation was found to be far less here than is usually recorded in India, a point which has an important bearing upon the incidence of plague. Thus in Colombo during the year the flea index for Mus Rattus ranged from a maximum of 1·0 in August to a maximum of 3·50 in February while amongst Mus Norvegicus it ranged from 1·76 in August to 4·31 in October. These figures are far below what have commonly been recorded in India.

A very important factor in connection with flea infestation and the incidence of plague is the temperature of the atmosphere. In Colombo during 1914, the lowest mean monthly temperatures were 79·9° in February and 79·6° in December, while the highest were 82·8° in April and 83·0° in May, while the mean for the year was 81·1°. In only two months, *viz.* :—February and December was the mean below 80°.

Short as is the period for which plague statistics are available it is worthy of note that the maximum number of cases of human plague coincided with the low mean temperature in February, while the high temperatures of April and May coincided with a drop in the incidence. The low temperatures at the end of the year and during the present year have not so far been accompanied by the expected recrudescence of the disease. The period dealt with is however still too short to justify one in attaching much importance to the statistics in this respect.

An interesting fact in connection with the examination of rats is that although many musk rats (*Crocidura Coerulia*) have been examined, in no instance has a case of plague infection been found. These animals, which belong to the order of the Insectivora, appear to be immune to plague, and as they are not destructive of grain or food-stuffs, and serve moreover a most useful purpose in that they live upon cockroaches and other noxious insects, their destruction by the plague gangs here has been prohibited, all such as wander into the rat traps while on the hunt for cockroaches being liberated.

Preventive measures.—The preventive measures adopted were, removal of patients to hospital, segregation of contacts in the camp or in uninfected quarters of the town, disinfection of the building, including the use of a pulicide and the removal of the tiles to let the sun in, house to house inspections, and keeping of all fever cases under observation, fumigation of rats runs with sulphur pumped in by Clayton machines, and the subsequent blocking up of the holes with cement mortar, capture, poisoning and examination of rats, general cleansing of premises, removal of the grosser sanitary defects, inoculation with plague vaccine, evacuation of insanitary tenements in infected areas, closure of rice stores in infected areas, disinfection of old clothes prior to despatch up-country.

During the year 199 or 48 per cent of the total human cases were found dead, and of these 162 or 81 per cent were of the septicaemic variety. 214 cases were alive when found but 28 died before they could be removed, 186 were removed to the hospital. 2054 contacts were removed to the isolation camp, over 200 cases of fever other than those which turned out to be plague were detected and kept under observation in their homes. 126,394 rats were trapped while 430 were found dead making a total of 126,824. 16,464 trapped and 410 dead rats were examined at the laboratory. 2,595,212 poisoned baits were set of which 467,814 were eaten or removed by rats. In six instances mummified rats were found in holes in infected houses. Although a large supply of anti-plague vaccine was obtained from Bombay only 324 inoculations were performed by the officers of the Public Health Department, at the five vaccine depôts, viz.: The bacteriological laboratory, Slave Island Dispensary, Kachcheri, Muhandiram's lane, and Segregation Camp; 80 of these vaccinated were officers in the Municipal service.

Practically none of the class of the public most exposed to infection took advantage of this preventive measure; on the contrary the mere offer of free inoculation to the public (no compulsion was ever attempted) resulted in a panic amongst the immigrant Indian coolies which ended in a great exodus to India and threatened to seriously disorganise the labour forces here. There is reason to believe that this panic which was fostered by the circulation of the wildest stories, was in a large measure organised by agitators who were operating for ulterior motives. Be that how it may the situation became so serious that all attempts at even advising this most useful preventive measure had to be abandoned.

As it was very early recognised that the rat infested grain godowns and stores in the town, from which rice was despatched to estates and such like up-country, constituted a grave source of danger to the Island, this trade was prohibited, and all rice for up-country had to be stored within the Customs premises in sheds provided by the Government. Such stock as remained in the stores in the town was however allowed to be despatched after it had been exposed for two hours to the sun in order to kill any infected fleas which might be amongst it.

Subsequently the Government adopted a scheme for the building of rat proof granaries on the Racquet Court—under Government control, and the first of these was officially opened this year.

A representation having been made that there was a considerable amount of trade in old clothes between Colombo and up-country, the transport of these by rail was prohibited unless a certificate could be produced from the Public Health Disinfecting Station to show that all the articles had been subjected to steam disinfection. Only 19 sacks comprising 914 articles, all in December, have so far been presented for this treatment.

During the year 359 premises in plague infected areas were cleaned out by the cleansing gang of this Department: 823 houses were festerined, 120 were disinfected, the roofs were removed from 365 houses, while the rat holes in 193 houses were filled up with broken glass, &c., and cement mortar.

Smallpox.—Cases, 240; deaths 62; case mortality for the year 25·8 per cent.

Smallpox was twice introduced into Colombo from India during the first 5 months of the year, but although in one instance the illness was concealed and resulted in the infection of 5 others these were discovered in time to prevent any further spread of the disease. The epidemic actually began later with a case infected in the Kalutara district, which was discovered on 19th July, at 49, Armour street in an advanced stage of the disease and in a moribund condition. This case was concealed in Colombo for some time but appears to have been moved about from place to place in order to avoid detection, thus disseminating the infection. Still further concealment of cases, combined with the unprotected state of the population as regards revaccination, resulted in an epidemic which ran on until 25th May of this year, when it came to an end, only to be restarted however by the importation of a fresh case of infection from India which arrived during the incubation period and developed the disease 4 days later in a crowded part of the town where it was concealed.

As the list below shows no fewer than 39 cases were concealed during the year, for periods ranging from 5 to 25 days, and as these were spread over 14 different streets, the infection became widespread in the town:—

SMALL-POX—CONCEALMENT.

No. of case.	Date of onset.	Date of discovery.	Days concealed	Penalty. Rs. c.
10	...	2/7	...	17 ... 7 50
11	...	25/7	...	13 ... 15 0
12	...	30/7	...	9 ... 200 0
13	...	2/8	...	9 ... 15 0
17	...	29/7	...	22 ... Nil. (dead.)
18	...	15/8	...	5 } ... Nil. (dead.)
19	...	11/8	...	8 } ... Nil. (dead.)
21	...	15/8	...	6 } ... Nil. (dead.)
22	...	9/8	...	12 } ... Nil. (dead.)
23	...	16/8	...	6 ... Nil. (dead.)
25	...	12/8	...	12 } ... Nil. (dead.)
26	...	10/8	...	14 } ... Nil. (dead.)
27	...	4/8	...	20 } ... 500 0
28	...	16/8	...	8 } ... 30 0
29	...	16/8	...	8 } ... 100 0
33	...	20/8	...	6 ... 50 0
34	...	19/8	...	7 ... 30 0
37	...	22/8	...	10 ... 100 0
38	...	22/8	...	10 ... 50 0

SMALL-POX—CONCEALMENT. (Continued.)

No. of case.	Date of onset.	Date of discovery.	Days concealed.	Penalty.
				Rs. c.
55	21/8	15/9	25 }	
56	4/9	15/9	11 }	
57	4/9	15/9	11 }	
58	5/9	15/9	10 }	
59	5/9	15/9	10 }	
60	10/9	15/9	5 }	
61	10/9	15/9	5 }	
86	12/9	23/9	11	Nil. (dead.)
131	1/10	19/10	18	3 months.
137	7/10	22/10	15	2 months.
164	2/11	9/11	7	6 months.
181	17/11	25/11	8	100 0
193	20/11	6/12	16	50 0
194	24/11	7/12	13 }	3 months.
195	24/11	7/12	13 }	
225	17/12	22/12	5	50 0
230	17/12	23/12	6	50 0
235	17/12	24/12	7	50 0
237	19/12	24/12	5	3 months.
241	24/12	31/12	7	300 0

The largest number of cases as usual occurred in Maradana and Slave Island Wards, as the result in each case of repeated concealment.

A noteworthy fact shown by the table annexed is that very few, *viz.* 25, of those attacked were under 5 years of age, the great majority being over 20 years of age.

The explanation of these outbreaks, and the preventive measure required, *viz.* compulsory revaccination every 5th year, are dealt with in my special report No. 227 of 29th April, 1915.

Phthisis.—771 cases of phthisis were recorded of which only 107 were reported during life. 238 deaths from this cause were reported from the hospitals and 426 from the town.

Cholera.—Three fatal cases of cholera were recorded, 2 in January and 1 in June. The infection in both the January cases was acquired in districts outside the town, the source of the June case was not traced.

Chickenpox.—560 cases of chickenpox were recorded. There were no deaths.

Measles.—52 cases were recorded as against 524 in 1913. One death was ascribed to this cause.

Diphtheria.—8 cases were recorded as against 10 during 1913. Two of these proved fatal.

Fever.—374 cases of fever, including 293 enteric and 81 simple continued fevers, were reported. This is much below the experience during the last 10 years. The largest number of enteric cases occurred between the ages of 15 and 30. 29 cases of enteric amongst Europeans were recorded, of which 12 were landed from ships in the harbour, 10 were non-residents who acquired the infection elsewhere, and 7 were Colombo residents.

MOSQUITO PREVENTION.

Following on the lines recommended by Major James, I. M. S., the work of mosquito prevention was divided into the following sections:—

- (a) Investigation in connection with complaints from householders.
- (b) Routine surveys in definite fixed areas.
- (c) Special investigations in connection with the breeding places, &c. of different species of mosquitoes.

A small staff comprising one Sub-Inspector, 6 Overseers and 12 coolies was employed but, as in the case of all the other outdoor officers of the Department, they were for a considerable time engaged in connection with plague.

Complaints.—The work in connection with complaints was carried on from 25th Junc. During the last 6 months of the year only 34 complaints of mosquito nuisance were received, which gives some indication of the apathy of the general public in regard to this pest. If the people in Colombo are asked whether they are troubled with mosquitoes the reply in nine cases out of ten will be in the negative, although any one who is sensitive to the bites of these insects would find it impossible to sleep without mosquito curtains. It is not that the mosquitoes are not there or don't bite, but that the majority of the people here don't seem to be annoyed by them. The routine inspections have amply demonstrated their presence everywhere in the town in enormous numbers.

In connection with the 34 complaints received, 236 premises were visited, with the result that 18,348 potential and 1,611 actual breeding places were found.

Routine work.—For the purpose of routine inspections or as it has been styled 'campaign' work, 5 blocks were chosen as shown in the accompanying statement and map, each block being in charge of one Overseer and 2 coolies. The method adopted was to make a systematic and thorough house to house and street to street inspection, all actual and potential breeding places being, where possible, at the same time abolished. A list of the breeding places so found was then sent to such of the householders as it was thought would take a personal interest and assist us. The result has, however, been most disappointing, a certain number, it is true, have endeavoured to assist us by making personal inspections of their premises and supervising their servants, but in the vast majority of cases the task is either relegated to servants or is neglected entirely. To relegate such a task to servants is absolutely useless as repeated experience has proved. In the course of these routine inspections which were carried on from 12th October to 27th November, *i.e.*, 6 weeks, 47,193 potential and 5,893 actual breeding places were found. When it is considered that only 18 men were engaged on this work, the heavily infested condition of the town and the need for more effective preventive measures being adopted will be realised. Persuasive methods are theoretically very excellent, but practically they are for the most part a mere waste of time. Nothing

short of making it a punishable offence by law to have mosquitoes breeding on the premises will have any real educational effect or practical result here, and the sooner this fact is faced and acted upon the sooner shall the people of Colombo have a chance of obtaining some relief from the persecution by mosquitoes and the stifling effect of mosquito curtains.

Special Inspections.—In addition to the routine inspection referred to, a small area having Queen's House as its centre was selected for special attention, and systematically inspected from 29th May until 13th October, when it was merged in the wider 'block' system of inspection. During the period referred to 8 complete inspections were made of this area, with the result that 1,955 potential and 116 actual breeding places were found, the average per inspection being thus 244 potential and 14 actual breeding places. These inspections took on an average 17 days each to complete. The last inspection disclosed nearly as many breeding places as the first, owing mainly to the recurrence of breeding in street gullies and catchpits. It is quite clear that some type of mosquito-proof street gully must be adopted in connection with the drainage system, otherwise it will be impossible to deal with this problem of mosquito nuisance.

Some interesting and useful records have been obtained in regard to the favourite breeding places of the various species.

MOSQUITO OPERATIONS—ROUTINE WORK IN BLOCKS.

I. *Fort area.*—Lotus Pond road lake (Galle Face part) up to Railway bridge, Railway to sea, sea right round to harbour opposite Lotus Pond road.

II. *Slave Island area.*—Lake from opposite Barracks to Dawson street, Dawson street to Braybrook Place, round lake to Railway bridge.

III. *Polwatte area.*—start Vauxhall street opposite Dawson street and round to Hyde Park Corner, then along Union Place to Lipton's corner, Alexandra Place, Albert Crescent, Edinburgh Crescent, Green Path to sea at Kollupitiya Railway Station..

IV. *Cinnamon Gardens area.*—Ward Place, Kynsey road, Buller's road, Race Course Avenue, Torrington Place, Albert Crescent, Alexandra Place.

V. *Bagatelle area.*—Albert Crescent, Race Course Avenue, Laurie's road, the sea to Kollupitiya Station Green Path : Edinburgh and Albert Crescents.

LABORATORY WORK.

Bacteriological Laboratory.—This work is fully dealt with in Dr. Hirst's report which is annexed.

City Analyst.—600 samples, including 405 milks, were submitted to the City Analyst in respect of which 535 reports were received during the year. 49 or 12 per cent of the milks were reported to be adulterated. 164 samples of town water were all passed as of good quality. 20 well waters were analysed of which 16 or 80 per cent were condemned as dangerously polluted.

Sanitary Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, &c.—The outbreak of first plague and then small-pox threw an enormous amount of extra work upon the whole staff, but especially upon the Sanitary Inspectors, whose usual routine work had to a large extent to be suspended for a considerable period. A large amount of ordinary sanitary work was nevertheless accomplished as the statements of work annexed show.

Cleansing gang.—This gang which consists of one overseer and 6 coolies had an exceptionally busy time during the year as they were largely employed in connection with plague work. In addition to the special work done in connection with plague, smallpox, cholera and enteric fever which is referred to under these headings, they cleaned up 556 premises during the year which were found to be so filthy that the usual method of serving the responsible party with a notice could not be adopted.

Municipal free dispensaries.—There are two of these institutions—one in Church street, Slave Island Ward, in charge of Dr. D. W. Perera and the other in Barber street, St. Paul's Ward, in charge of Dr. S. D. Fernando, each having attached 2 Health Visitors and the Municipal Midwives of the district. The Health Visitors in addition to their ordinary duties did much good work in the visitation of female quarters in connection with plague and small-pox. They have also been trained in vaccination and were most useful in the vaccination of females, especially in the Moorish quarters. The concession of free treatment and drugs at cost price to members of the Municipal staff and their families, was allowed by Council and came into operation in July.

The details of the work done are given in the statements annexed.

Municipal Enteric Hospital.—Medical Officer—Dr. K. Eapen. The year 1914 was exceptionally free from enteric fever—only 26 new cases being treated in the hospital, while 2 were remaining from the previous year, making a total of 28 under treatment. Of these 20 were discharged cured, one died and 7 remained over, giving a case mortality for the year of 3·5 per cent.

In place of the servants' lines which came down during the 1913 floods, one of the unused wards was utilised as quarters, since the whole place being temporary it was considered advisable to as far as possible avoid expenditure on new quarters.

Partly owing to the smallness of the number of patients admitted, and latterly owing to strict economy necessitated as the result of the outbreak of war, the authorised staff of the hospital was reduced by two nurses, 2 attendants, and 2 servants, leaving only the matron, 2 male attendants, 2 female attendants, 1 cook, 1 dhoby, and 1 latrine cooly to run the hospital.

Steam disinfecting station.—The year was an exceptionally busy one in this respect. 145 loads, comprising 15,799 articles, having been passed through the Equifex steam disinfector.

I am, &c.,

Wm. MARSHALL PHILIP,

Medical Officer of Health.

MALIGAKANDE,
Colombo, 9th August, 1915.

Annexure A.

REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL BACTERIOLOGIST FOR 1914.

Tabular Summary of Routine Work.

		Specimens received.		Separate tests applied.
Specimens from Medical Practitioners, the Municipal Enteric Hospital and the Public Health Department	..	903	..	1,025
Town and well waters	..	78	..	584
Sewage samples	..	14	..	100
Rodent examinations	..	17,656	..	36,312
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		18,651		38,021
		<hr/>		<hr/>

Two hundred and fifty two inoculations of Anti-plague vaccine and 50 inoculations of Anti-typhoid vaccine prepared in the Laboratory were administered during the year.

The outstanding feature of the year under review was the outbreak of the first recorded epidemic of plague in Colombo. The bacteriological investigation of this disease necessitated the entire reorganisation of the work of the Laboratory.

Fortunately we were not embarrassed by a reerudeseenee of the cholera epidemic of 1913. With the aid of an additional assistant and an extra attendant it proved possible to undertake a fairly complete study of the plague outbreak in its baeteriologieal aspect without unduly saerifieing the routine work of the Laboratory.

The complete results of the investigations of the epidemic will be reported fully at a later date.

I include in this report a brief summary of the results obtained up to the end of 1914, in respect of human and rat plague.

The routine examination of rats for plague had already been carried out on a small seale since February, 1912. My subordinate staff were already trained to the ordinary methods of rodent examination for plague.

The results of special work on the ecto-parasites of these rodents have already been published in 1913.

From January 6th, 1914, to February 6th, 1914, I was absent in India in attendance at the Third All India Sanitary Conferance at Lucknow. I there read a paper on the results of previous work on the baeteriology of the Colombo Water Supply. This paper is annexed to my report on the proceedings of the Conference of 2nd May, 1914. The plague broke out during my absence.

From my previous observations on some 2,000 rats I consider it extremely improbable that there existed anything in the nature of an epizootie among the rats in the two years prior to January, 1914, though there may have been sporadic eases.

Human plague.—The first case of human plague that I had the opportunity of examining oecurred on 7th February, 1914. I attended the post mortem on this and many other cases. In view of the eomparative rarity of the purely septicaemic type of plague infection it may be eonsidered advantageous to give a brief desription of the morbid anatomy. The most prominent feature of these cases was the absence of gross organic lesions of any desription. The following are the morbid appearanees most commonly noted:—

Marked congestion and slight œdema of the lungs.

Congestion of the mueous membranes of the alimentary canal and bronchi, frequently accompanied by haemorrhagie extravasation between their coats.

Marked eongestion of the meninges and the cortical vessels of the brain.

Petechial haemorrhages in the pleura and perieardium and oecasionally in the epidermis.

Extravasation of blood in the neighbourhood of the kidney and into the pelvis and tubules.

Slight general cnlagement and deep eongestion of the lymphatic glands.

The degree of cnlagement was seldom sufficient to render it easy to palpate the subcutaneous lymphatic glands.

Only in one ease there were large patéhes of pneumonie eonsolidation of the lung.

In genral the post mortem appearances were strongly suggestive of a haemorrhagie septicæmia. In some eases in whieh the tissues swarmed with typical Bacillus Pestis there were really very few abnormalities visible macroscopically. To outward appearance the bodies were usually well nourished and often apparently quite normal.

It would of course be impossible to arrive at a decision as to the cause of death without a baeteriologieal examination, though the haemorrhagie cases would naturally arouse a strong suspicion of plague in the mind of a competent observer.

The bubonic cases displayed no unusual features in their morbid anatomy.

The first two cases were subjected to a complete baeteriological examination with a view to determining the nature of the infection.

They both presented the post mortem appearances of a slightly haemorrhagic septicaemia. All the tissues swarmed with a bacillus morphologically identical with Bacillus Pestis. The large number of bacilli in the alveolar cavities of the lungs and in the urinary tubules is particularly noteworthy.

The Bacillus Pestis was isolated in pure culture in each case.

The morphology, naked eye appearance on culture media, and fermentation reactions, of these bacilli correspond to those of the typical Bacillus Pestis.

They produced typical pathogenic effects on inoculated guinea pigs.

There is evidence however that the Ceylon strain of plague is not so virulent to rats as that responsible for bubonic plague in Northern India.

For the purpose of the routine examination for suspected human plague, arrangements were made by which the spleen and portion of the lungs, liver and notably enlarged glands, were forwarded from the post mortem room to the laboratory without delay. Smears of the various organs were examined microscopically.

In cases examined within twelve hours of death there was usually no difficulty in arriving at a fairly reliable provisional diagnosis on the basis of the microscopic examination.

Cultivations were made in all cases from the spleen pulp and other suitable material with proper precautions to avoid contamination.

The isolation of the typical bacilli showing the characteristic appearances on Agar and in Broth were considered sufficient confirmation of the positive cases. In some cases where the cultures were overgrown with saprophytes it was necessary to resort to animal inoculation in order to confirm the provisional diagnosis.

In all cases a portion of spleen or other suitable tissue was reserved on ice for these inoculations.

If the microscopic examination proved negative a guinea pig was inoculated in each case where the post mortem appearances justified a suspicion of plague as the cause of death.

Many of the lungs received at the laboratory were clearly Tuberculous or Pneumonic.

In six instances where the microscopic examination was negative animal inoculation subsequently gave a positive result. Four cases negative microscopically were positive in cultures. It was never necessary to reverse a provisional positive diagnosis.

Material from 249 post mortems was examined for plague and 144 positive results obtained.

In twelve cases the organs were received in an advanced stage of decomposition. One only of these gave a positive result. In order to meet as far as possible the objection of the Mohammedan Community to post mortem examination of their women three splenic punctures were performed on the dead body. One gave a positive and two negative results.

This procedure cannot be considered very reliable.

The recently introduced precipitin test was applied successfully to the diagnosis of human plague and promises to be of great service. A feature of the bacteriology of the septicaemic human plague was the number of cases in which the body tissues were invaded by the pneumococcus. This occasionally leads to difficulty in diagnosis where the Bacillus Pestis are few in number owing to the rapid decease of test animals from pneumococcal septicaemia.

Two interesting negative cases occurred in which the lungs were partially consolidated.

The lungs were crowded with bipolar bacilli; similar bacilli were numerous in the splenic pulp.

A pure culture of B Friedlander was obtained from the spleen which proved very pathogenic to guinea pigs producing post mortem appearances somewhat suggestive of plague.

The tissues of inoculated animals were crowded with similar bacilli to those observed in the human spleen.

This organism however is easily distinguishable from plague by the appearance of the growth on culture media and its fermentation reactions.

Rat plague.—Two batches of rats are forwarded daily from the dog pound to this laboratory.

These include—

All dead rats found within the Municipal limits

All trapped rats found in the vicinity of human infected streets.

An equal proportion of all the trapped rats brought in by the coolies of each district overseer of the Rat Destruction Department.

Batches of 20 live rats from non human infected areas twice weekly for estimation of the flea index. These are brought to the Laboratory in canvas covered cages alive.

The other trapped rats are killed at the rat pound before being forwarded to the laboratory in sealed tins. Metal tickets with numbers stamped upon them are affixed to the skin of the rat by safety pins. A list giving particulars of the locality where the rat was caught and whether it was found dead or alive and giving the corresponding ticket number, accompanies each batch of rats.

In addition a small number of rats are brought in by the overseers of the Public Health Department, by the Harbour Works and by the general public.

Table I shows number of various species received.

The rodent examinations in connection with the present epidemic were commenced on 7th February, 1914.

During the month all rats, not in an advanced stage of decomposition, were examined not only by the customary macroscopic observations of the dissected carcase, but in addition by the microscopic method and with the aid of cultivation tests for plague. The results are controlled by animal inoculation in the first infected rats found on 11th February and subsequently in all doubtful cases.

It was speedily discovered that in the case of this particular epidemic the type of infection was unusually septicaemic in the rats, as had already been found to be the case in the human subject. Comparatively few rats showed all the post mortem appearances usually regarded as typical of rat plague. In fact during the year out of 240 positive rats only 17 presented that combination of subcutaneous congestion, pleural effusion and granular liver which for practical purposes may be considered diagnostic of plague infection.

Table No. IV. Sets forth the nature of the abnormalities observed by the naked eye among the microscopically positive rats examined during the year.

46.9 per cent of the positive *Mus Rattus* and 23.4 per cent of positive *Mus Norvegicus* showed no characteristic post mortem appearances. On careful examination of such rats slight congestion of the subcutaneous tissues and lymphatic glands and of some of the internal viscera was usually the only noticeable abnormality, even when the spleen and heart blood were crowded with the typical *Bacillus Pestis*.

During the first two months doubtful lesions were submitted to the test of guinea pig inoculations.

In the routine method finally adopted the ordinary macroscopic method of examination is combined with a microscopic examination of suitably stained films from the splenic pulp and from any specially noteworthy lesions of other tissue such as abscesses and necrotic livers.

The dissection of the rats for the macroscopic observations was carried out by three native attendants under the supervision of an assistant.

The particulars of the post mortem appearances and of the sex, size, pregnancy and number of foetuses were dictated by myself or the senior assistant and entered upon printed forms designed to facilitate the analysis of the results obtained.

I am personally responsible for the microscopic examination of nearly all the films amounting to about 15,000 in all. Due care has been taken to avoid confusing bipolar staining saprophytes of intestinal origin with the plague bacillus.

In this connection the study of films from the organs or artificially infected animals in various stages of decomposition has been proved most helpful.

It has to be recognised that intestinal bacilli may appear in the blood stream and splenic tissue even before the death of animals from other causes than plague.

On the other hand plague bacilli often become unrecognisable in the tissues after twelve hours at average Colombo temperature.

I can confirm the observations of Macalister and St. John Brooks, Journal of Hygiene November, 1914, on the frequent presence of bipolar bacilli in the accessory genital organs and in non plague pleural effusions.

Nevertheless with experience and reasonable care I am convinced that the plague bacillus need seldom be confused with other organisms.

In the great majority of infected rats in this epidemic, bacilli of characteristic appearance and grouping often showing typical involution forms, were very numerous in every field of the microscope.

For routine work the films were fixed in alcohol and stained with some powerful basic blue stain for half an hour.

The use of cultivation tests was speedily abandoned as routine procedure. In rapid routine work it is difficult to avoid casual contamination in making the cultures.

When the cultures were not overgrown the *Bacillus Pestis* could always be isolated without difficulty in cases pronounced positive on microscopic examination.

During April a test series of guinea pigs were inoculated from the rat regarded as positive and seven with abnormalitis regarded as negative. The positive guinea pig died, on the 3rd day, of Pest. The others survived over 8 days.

The great majority of the rats of all species are infected with the Cysticerci of a species of *Taenia*. Trypano somiasis is very common and frequently appears to be associated with enlargement and congestion of lymphatic glands on moderate degrees of pleural effusion and enlargement of the spleen.

Non plague abscesses of the lymphatic glands and of the lung and mesentery are very common in *Mus Norvegicus* but seldom found in *Mus Rattus*.

Six cases of rat leprosy have been observed, all in *Mus Norvegicus*.

Researches on the infectivity of *Xenopsylla Astia* and of *Dermanyssus (Liponyssoides) muris* as porters of plague have been in progress during the year.

In March of this year then *Xenopsylla Cheopis*, the plague flea of India was caught on rats for the first time in Colombo. It now comprises about 2.5 per cent of the rat fleas examined, the remainder being almost entirely *Xenopsylla Astia*.

Relatively very few rats appear to have been found dead by the overseers of the Public Health Department or by the Rat Destruction Department.

Out of 187 *Mus Rattus* and 118 *Mus Norvegicus* found dead in a fit state for examination 24 and 16 were positive microscopically. 3 *Mus Rattus* and 7 *Mus Norvegicus* were very suspicious macroscopically but no plague bacilli could be made out under the microscope.

Three bandicoots and 4 mice were found to be infected with plague during the year.

Town water.—Some interesting studies are in progress of the Bryozoid of the genus *Fredericella* which is found in such quantities in the Colombo water mains.

The species has been determined for me by Professor S. F. Harmer, keeper of Zoology of the British Museum. He identifies it as *Fredericella Indica* (Annandale.)

Professor Harmer has accumulated much evidence on the effect of filtration on the vitality of this class of organisms when growing in water mains. The universal experience seems to be that efficient filtration of the main head results in the rapid disappearance of the growth as a result of the removal of bacteria which are the natural food of these Polyzoa. We may therefore feel confident that when the Jewell filter installation at Labugama is put into operation the organic obstruction to the flow of water in the mains will be greatly reduced.

Some further bacteriological observations have been made on the Kelani River water with a view to ascertaining the extent to which the river is contaminated by the effluent from the outfall of the Sewage Works at Madamyitiya.

So far the effect of this pollution has not been traced up stream. Down stream the effect of sewage pollution can under favourable circumstances be traced bacteriologically for about a 1,000 yards.

The river water above the outfall is of fairly good quality during dry weather, but shows a great increase in the number of faecal organisms after heavy rainfall on the water shed.

L. FABIAN HIRST,
Municipal Bacteriologist.

February 20, 1915.

No. 1.—Rodents.

	Trapped and found dead for plague.	Rodents sent alive for flea index.	Total.
<i>Mus Rattus</i>	... 11,343	... 1,496	... 12,839
<i>Mus Norvegicus</i>	... 4,158	... 377	... 4,535
<i>Mus Musculus</i>	... 124	... 13	... 137
Bandicoots	... 59	... 9	... 68
<i>Crocydura Coercullea</i>	... 27	... 3	... 30
Total ...	<u>15,711</u>	<u>1,898</u>	<u>17,609</u>

Among *Mus Rattus* are included a very few *Gerbillus Indiae*.

Among *Mus Norvegicus* are also included the smaller species of *Gunomis*.

No. 2.—Gross percentage of plague infection among trapped rats.

	MUS RATTUS.			MUS NORVEGICUS.		
	Total number examined.	Number infected.	Percentage.	Total number examined.	Number infected.	Percent- age.
February	... 87	... 4	... 4.60	... 74	... 6	... 8.11
March	... 353	... 19	... 7.51	... 312	... 12	... 3.84
April	... 496	... 9	... 1.81	... 361	... 16	... 4.43
May	... 630	... 10	... 1.58	... 517	... 6	... 1.16
June	... 942	... 16	... 1.69	... 348	... 15	... 4.31
July	... 1,376	... 9	... .65	... 345	... 3	... .87
August	... 1,352	... 14	... 1.03	... 428	... 9	... 2.10
September	... 1,624	... 5	... .31	... 395	... 10	... 2.53
October	... 1,540	... 2	... .13	... 370	... 3	... .81
November	... 1,487	... 11	... .74	... 326	... 3	... .92
December	... 1,109	... 8	... .72	... 297	... 3	... 1.01

No. 3.—Tabular statement showing relation between Incidence of Morbidity and Plague Infection among Rats to Incidence of Human Plague in Colombo.

Infected Area		M. Rattus		Non-Infected Area		Infected Area		M. Norvegicus		Non-Infected Area	
Total No. examined.	Suspicious Macroscopically and negative microscopically.	Total No. examined.	Suspicious Macroscopically and negative microscopically.	Total No. examined.	Suspicious Macroscopically and negative microscopically.	Total No. examined.	Suspicious Macroscopically and negative microscopically.	Total No. examined.	Suspicious Macroscopically and negative microscopically.	Total No. examined.	Suspicious Macroscopically and negative microscopically.
February	69	27	39·13	2	2·89	18	50·7	6	8·45	3	—
March	123	35	28·45	11	8·95	230	24·37	12	15·2	31	6·5
April	254	36	14·17	7	2·76	242	22	15	5·86	41	9·5
May	284	48	16·9	2	0·70	346	28	6	3·87	41	2·46
June	246	70	28·45	7	2·84	696	85	8	4·27	55	4·98*
July	634	55	8·68	2	0·31	742	39	3	1·26	23	—
August	681	47	6·90	11	1·61	671	40	7	2·46	29	1·32
September	645	15	2·32	2	0·31	979	20	5	2·40	187	2·67
October	682	20	2·93	1	0·15	858	20	3	1·35	7	0·0
November	516	22	4·26	4	0·77	971	11	2	1·28	170	0·58
December	457	9	1·96	4	0·87	652	23	4	0·61	112	1·08
	4591	—	—	53	—	6405	—	48	—	68	—
						—	—	2050	—	—	24
						—	—	1523	—	—	—

(12)

The term "Infected area" refers to those parts of the city in which there had been a large number of cases of human Plague during the month prior to the examination of the rat caught in that locality. For the purpose of the table a number of infected districts were delimited on the Spot Maps showing the distribution of human Plague.

* It is doubtful whether some of the positive rats were actually caught in a non-infected area. Enquiries made by the P. H. D., Inspectors at the addresses given by the Overseer of the Rat Destruction Department did not corroborate his reports in these instances.

No. 4.—Principal post mortem signs in Microscopically Positives in
Mus Rattus and Mus Norvegicus.

		Mus Rattus.		Mus Norvegicus.
Marked subcutaneous congestion	...	26	...	62
Marked enlargement of Lymphatic glands	...	25	...	48
Necrosis or suppuration of Lymphatic glands	...	7	...	5
Effusion of clear fluid into pleura or pericardium	...	18	...	26
Granular liver	...	6	...	15
Number showing only slightly suspicious lesions	...	61	...	22

No. 5.—Statement showing percentage number of pregnant females in
Mus Rattus and Mus Norvegicus and average number of foetuses.

	MUS RATTUS.			MUS NORVEGICUS.		
	Percentage number of females pregnant.	Average number of foetuses per pregnant rodent.		Percentage number of females pregnant.	Average number of foetuses per pregnant rat.	
February	3.07	5.50	...	2.85	...	6.50
March	5.86	5.35	...	4.02	...	6.28
April	12.75	5.23	...	9.91	...	6.47
May	12.43	4.02	...	8.20	...	6.94
June	11.63	4.88	...	6.50	...	5.60
July	13.01	4.64	...	14.52	...	5.29
August	6.00	5.38	...	8.48	...	6.17
September	9.49	4.63	...	4.16	...	6.71
October	13.92	5.60	...	5.75	...	6.06
November	15.85	4.80	...	13.54	...	5.81
December	9.84	5.40	...	7.65	...	6.92

No. 6.—Flea Index.

		Mus Rattus.		Mus Norvegicus.
February	3.50
March	1.77
April	1.43
May	1.68
June	1.87
July	2.00
August	1.00
September	1.85
October	2.43
November	2.08
Decembe	2.45

Annexure B.

No. 1.—METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS.

(a). Average monthly mean temperature at Colombo observatory, C.G.

Year	Jan. °	Feb. °	March °	April °	May °	June °	July °	Aug. °	Sept. °	Oct. °	Nov. °	Dec. °	Year °
6	78·9	80·0	81·6	82·6	82·7	81·7	81·2	81·2	81·2	80·0	79·6	79·2	80·8

(b). Monthly mean temperature at Colombo observatory during 1914.

Year	Jan. °	Feb. °	March °	April °	May °	June °	July °	Aug. °	Sept. °	Oct. °	Nov. °	Dec. °	Year °
1914	80·2	79·9	81·7	82·8	83·0	81·6	81·5	81·0	81·6	80·0	80·4	79·6	81·1

(c). Average monthly mean pressure at Colombo observatory, C.G. altitude 24 feet above mean sea level.

Years	Jan. in.	Feb. in.	March in.	April in.	May in.	June in.	July in.	Aug. in.	Sept. in.	Oct. in.	Nov. in.	Dec. in.	Year in.
5-6	29·910	29·901	29·878	29·858	29·837	29·834	29·850	29·853	29·870	29·884	29·877	29·897	29·871

(d). Monthly mean pressure at Colombo observatory during 1914.

Year	Jan. in.	Feb. in.	March in.	April in.	May in.	June in.	July in.	Aug. in.	Sept. in.	Oct. in.	Nov. in.	Dec. in.	Year in.
1914	29·954	29·938	29·898	29·898	29·856	29·839	29·835	29·869	29·877	29·899	29·854	29·892	29·884

(e). Average monthly rainfall at Colombo observatory, C.G., and Colombo, Fort.

Station	Years	Jan. in.	Feb. in.	March in.	April in.	May in.	June in.	July in.	Aug. in.	Sept. in.	Oct. in.	Nov. in.	Dec. in.	Year in
Colo: observatory ...	7	3·53	1·49	3·55	7·67	11·13	8·24	5·45	2·72	3·59	15·88	10·15	5·00	78·40
Colombo Fort ...	45	3·43	1·98	4·27	9·97	10·71	7·54	4·46	3·34	4·55	14·28	11·70	5·30	81·53

(f). Monthly rainfall at Colombo observatory, C.G., and Colombo Fort during 1914—observatory gauge 25 feet and Fort 70 feet above mean sea level.

Station	Year	Jan. in.	Feb. in.	March in.	April in.	May in.	June in.	July in.	Aug. in.	Sept. in.	Oct. in.	Nov. in.	Dec. in.	Year in.
Colo: observatory ...	1914	0·19	1·56	3·80	3·81	14·32	10·27	3·76	1·49	4·15	16·02	11·97	2·92	74·26
Colombo Fort ...	1914	2·11	1·28	2·24	1·83	6·57	8·75	2·66	1·16	2·18	14·37	8·21	3·99	55·35

Annexure C.

VITAL STATISTICS.

No. 1.—Area and estimated population by Wards, 1914.

Wards.	Total area in acres.	Nett available area.	Estimated population.	Density per acre of available area.
Fort and Galle Face	... 220	... 112	... 3,823	... 34·1
Pettah	... 92	... 67	... 8,672	... 129·4
San Sebastian	... 116	... 108	... 12,564	... 116·3
St. Paul's	... 143	... 135	... 26,919	... 199·3
Kotahena*	... 1,649	... 1,056	... 44,142	... 41·8
New Bazaar	... 289	... 226	... 24,278	... 107·4
Maradana*	... 1,297	... 1,025	... 47,611	... 46·4
Slave Island	... 313	... 304	... 23,929	... 78·7
Kollupitiya*	... 1,928	... 1,655	... 27,250	... 16·4
Eastward Extension	... 1,593	... 1,593	... 11,880	... 7·4
Wellawatte Extension	... 620	... 620	... 7,893	... 16·0
The Lake	... 416	—	—	—
Colombo Town	... <u>8,676</u>	... <u>6,901</u>	... <u>238,961</u>	... <u>34·6</u>

* These Wards are further divided for administration purposes.

2.—Population by Race.

Race.	Population at Census of 1911.	Population estimated to middle of 1914.
All races	... 212,295	... 238,961
Europeans	... 3,001	... 3,339
Burghers	... 13,485	... 15,670
Sinhalese	... 94,085	... 107,199
Tamils	... 51,975	... 57,887
Moors	... 38,169	... 42,100
Malays	... 5,364	... 5,939
Others	... 6,216	... 6,827

No. 3.—Racial Birth Rates.

Race.	Birth-rate per 1,000 Population.	
	Average, 1904-1913.	1914
All Races	... ... .. 23·8	... 22·4
Europeans	... ... .. 26·6	... 20·4
Burghers	... ... .. 33·5	... 30·2
Sinhalese	... ... .. 30·2	... 28·9
Tamils	... ... .. 12·4	... 11·3
Moors	... ... .. 19·6	... 18·9
Malays	... ... .. 33·3	... 30·3
Others	... ... .. 13·7	... 12·3

No. 4.—Ward Birth Rates.

Wards.	Birth rate per 1,000 Population.				
	Average, 1904-1913.	1914.			
Colombo Town	... 23·8	... 22·4			
Fort and Galle Face	... 3·4	... 1·3			
Pettah	... 6·1	... 3·9			
San Sebastian	... 20·3	... 17·4			
St. Paul's	... 17·1	... 12·7			
Kotahena	... 22·1	... 22·7			
New Bazaar	... 22·9	... 21·3			
Maradana	... 21·6	... 19·6			
Slave Island	... 23·4	... 18·7			
Kollupitiya	... 17·3	... 15·1			
Eastward Extension	... 14·9	... 15·5			
Wellawatte	... 26·5	... 26·7			
Ceylon	... 37·2	... —			

No. 5.—Colombo Racial death-rates (All causes).

Death-rate per 1,000 Population.

Race.	1914 Rate corrected for deaths in hospitals of non-residents.					Increase of decrease (crude.)	Decrease due to correction.	1914 Rate corrected for age & sex.
	Average 1904-1913.	1914 Crude rate						
All races	... 31·8	... 26·9	... 24·7	... —4·9	... 2·2	... 29·0		
Europeans	... 26·6	... 18·6	... 13·8	... —8·0	... 4·8	... —		
Burghers	... 25·7	... 20·0	... 19·6	... —5·7	... ·4	... —		
Sinhalese	... 34·8	... 28·8	... 24·9	... —6·0	... 3·9	... —		
Tamils	... 30·4	... 25·6	... 24·4	... —4·8	... 1·2	... —		
Moors	... 28·5	... 26·2	... 26·0	... —2·3	... ·2	... —		
Malays	... 35·4	... 33·5	... 33·2	... —1·9	... ·3	... —		
Others	... 34·2	... 28·3	... 26·5	... —5·9	... 1·8	... —		
Ceylon	30·0	... —	... —	... —	... —	... —	... —	—

No. 6.—Colombo Ward Rates (All causes).

Death-rate per 1,000 Population.

Wards.	1914 Corrected for deaths in hospitals of town Residents.					Increase or decrease (crude.)	Deaths of Ward residents in hospitals.	Increase in the death-rate as a result of the correction for deaths of Ward residents in hospitals.
	Average 1904-1913.	1914 Crude rate						
Fort and Galle Face	... 10·5	... 9·7	... 11·5	... —·8	... 1·8	... —·8	... 1·8	
Pettah	... 11·8	... 6·7	... 20·3	... —5·1	... 13·6	... —5·1	... 13·6	
San Sebastian	... 23·3	... 21·8	... 30·4	... —1·5	... 8·6	... —1·5	... 8·6	
St. Paul's	... 24·3	... 19·1	... 23·4	... —5·2	... 4·3	... —5·2	... 4·3	
Kotahena	... 24·6	... 20·6	... 23·0	... —4·0	... 2·4	... —4·0	... 2·4	
New Bazaar	... 28·0	... 22·2	... 25·9	... —5·8	... 3·7	... —5·8	... 3·7	
Maradana	... 24·9	... 21·8	... 27·2	... —3·1	... 5·4	... —3·1	... 5·4	
Slave Island	... 25·0	... 20·2	... 23·5	... —4·8	... 3·3	... —4·8	... 3·3	
Kollupitiya	... 17·9	... 14·9	... 17·6	... —3·0	... 2·7	... —3·0	... 2·7	
Eastward Extension	... 14·0	... 10·8	... 16·8	... —3·2	... 6·0	... —3·2	... 6·0	
Wellawatte Extension	... 17·4	... 19·4	... 19·5	... +2·0	... ·1	... +2·0	... ·1	
Colombo Town	... 31·8	... 26·9	... 20·7	... —4·9	... —2·2	... —4·9	... —2·2	

No. 7.—Causes of Deaths of Non-residents registered in Colombo Hospitals during the year, 1914.

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths, &c.,—*contd.*

Causes of Deaths.	Hos-pitals	Nationality.						Causes of Deaths.	Hos-pitals	Nationality.																	
	Non-Residents.*	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.		Non-Residents.*	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.											
ALL CAUSES	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64. Cerebral Hæmorrhage Apoplexy ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65. Softening of the Brain ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66. Paralysis without special cause ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
67. General Paralysis of the Insane ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68. Other forms of mental alienation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69. Epilepsy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70. Convulsions (non-puerperal) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71. Convulsions of Infants ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
72. Chorea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73. Neuralgia and Neuritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74. Other Diseases of the Nervous System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75. Diseases of the Eyes and their Annexa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76. { a Mastoid Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ b Other Diseases of the Ears. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																											
77. Pericarditis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78. { a Simple Acute Endocarditis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ b Infective Endocarditis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. { a Myocarditis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ b Valvular Disease ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ c Other Organic Diseases of the Heart ...	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80. Angina Pectoris ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81. { a Aneurism ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ b Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ c Other Diseases of the Arteries ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82. { a Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ b Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. { a Phlebitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ b Varicose Veins ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ c Haemorrhoids ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ d Other Diseases of the Veins ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. { a Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ b Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ c Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
85. { a Haemorrhage from any part ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ b Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ...	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																											
86. Disease of the Nose ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. { a Laryngitis Stridulus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ b All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ c Other Diseases of the Larynx ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88. Diseases of the Thyroid Body ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89. Acute Bronchitis ...	2	—	—	—	2</td																						

Causes of Deaths, &c.,—contd.

Causes of Deaths.	Hos-pitals	Nationality.							Causes of Deaths.	Hos-pitals	Nationality.														
		Non-Residents.*	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moor.	Malays.			Non-Residents.*	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moor.	Malays.								
		ALL CAUSES	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	ALL CAUSES	...	—	—	—	—	—	—								
VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE										XIII. AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.															
134. { a Abortion, Miscarriage ... b Ante-partum Hæmorrhage ... c Ectopic Gestation ... d Other Accidents of Pregnancy ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155. Suicide by Poison ... 156. Suicide by Asphyxian ... 157. Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation ... 158. Suicide by Drowning ... 159. Suicide by Firearms ... 160. Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ... 161. Suicide by Jumping from high places ... 162. Suicide by Crushing ... 163. Suicide by other means ... 164. Poisoning by Food ... 165. { a Snake-bite ... b Insect Stings (Venomous) ... c Other Acute Poisonings ... 166. Conflagration ... 167. Burns (Conflagration excepted) ... 168. Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted) ... 169. Accidental Drowning ... 170. Traumatism by Firearms ... 171. Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ... 172. { a Traumatism by Fall from trees ... b Traumatism by Fall from heights other than trees ... c Traumatism by other Accidental Fall ... 173. Traumatism in Mines and Quarries ... 174. Traumatism by Machines ... 175. Traumatism by other Crushing (Vehicles, Rail-road, Landslides, &c.) ... 176. Injuries by Animals ... 177. Starvation ... 178. Excessive Cold ... 179. Effects of Heat ... 180. Lightning ... 181. Electricity (Lightning excepted) ... 182. Homicide by Firearms ... 183. Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ... 184. Homicide by other means ... 185. Pracures (cause not specified) ... 186. { a Judicial Hanging or Execution ... b Other External Violence. ...															
135. Puerperal Hæmorrhage ... 136. Other Accidents of Child-birth ... 137. Puerperal Septicæmia ... 138. { a Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c. ... b Puerperal Eclampsia ... 139. { a Puerperal Phlegmasia, Alba Dolens ... b Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c. ... 140. { a Puerperal Insanity ... b Consequences of Child-birth (not otherwise defined) ... 141. Puerperal Diseases of the Breast ...		1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.		2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
142. Gangrene ... 143. { a Carbuncle ... b Furuncle (Boil) ... 144. { a Phlegmon ... b Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified ... 145. { a Ulcer, Bedsore ... b Eczema ... c Pemphigus ... d Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (excepted) ... Elephantiasis Arabum (excepted) ...		4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
IX. DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.		9	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
146. Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted) ... 147. Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted) ... 148. Amputations ... 149. Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion ...		1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
X. MALFORMATIONS.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
150. { a Congenital Hydrocephalus ... b Congenital Diseases of the Heart ... c Other Congenital Malformation (Stillbirths excluded) ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
XI. DISEASE OF EARLY INFANCY.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
151. { a Premature Birth ... b Debility ... c Want of Breast Milk ... d Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum ... 152. { a Atelectasis ... b Injuries at Birth ... c Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy ... 153. Lack of car ...		1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
XII. OLD AGE.		22	—	—	21	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
154. Senility									

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town

No. 8.—Causes of Deaths of Town-residents registered in Colombo Hospitals during the year, 1914.

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths, &c.—*contd.*

	Causes of Deaths.	Ward.												Nationality.										
		Colombo Town.	Fort & Galle Face.	Petah	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension	Wellawatte Extension.	Town Residents.	Hospitals.	Non-Residents *	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Tuberculosis Diseases.</i>																								
28.	<i>a</i> Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	158	—	—	23	4	9	18	13	46	15	14	10	6				9	93	39	7	2	8	
	<i>b</i> Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	
29.	Acute Miliary Tuberculosis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Tuberculous Meningitis ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Tuberculosis of the Spine ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33.	Tuberculosis of Joints ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.	Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted) ...	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.	Disseminated Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36.	Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37.	Syphilis ...	12	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37a.	Parangi (Framboesia Tropical, Yaws) ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38.	Gonocoecus Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39.	Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40.	Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Stomach, Liver ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41.	Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42.	Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
43.	Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44.	Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Skin ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
45.	Cancer and other malignant Tumours of other Organs or of Organs not specified ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
46.	Other Tumours (Tumours of the Female Genital Organs excepted) ...	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
47.	Acute Rheumatic Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48.	<i>a</i> Rheumatoid Arthritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>b</i> Osteo-Arthritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>c</i> Chronic Rheumatism ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>d</i> Gout ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49.	Scurvy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50.	Diabetes (Mellitus) ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
51.	Exophthalmic Goitre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52.	Addison's Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53.	<i>a</i> Leucocytæmia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>b</i> Lymphadenoma ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—
54.	<i>a</i> Anæmia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>b</i> Chlorosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.	<i>a</i> Diabetes Insipidus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>b</i> Purpura ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>c</i> Haemophilia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>d</i> Other General Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56.	Alcoholism (acute or chronic) ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
57.	Chronic Lead Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58.	Other Chronic Poisonings (occupational) ...	—	—	—</																				

Causes of Deaths, &c.,—contd.

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths, &c.,—contd.

Causes of Deaths.	Colombo Town.	Ward.										Nationality.										
		Fort & Galle Face.	Petah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatte Extension.	Town Residents.	Untraced.	Non-Residents.*	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moor's.	Malays.	Others.
ALL CAUSES	...																					
V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																						
99.	a Disease of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis) ...																					
	b Thrush, Stomatitis ...																					
	c Parotitis (Septic) ...																					
	d Other Diseases of the Mouth and annexa ...																					
100.	a Tonsillitis (other than Diphtheritic) ...																					
	b Quinsy ...																					
	c Other Diseases of the Pharynx ...																					
101.	Diseases of the Oesophagus																					
102.	Gastric Ulcer ...	2																				
103.	a Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh ...																					
	b Other Diseases of the Stomach Cancer excepted																					
	a Epidemic Diarrhoea ...	3																				1
	b Diarrhoea Infantile, Diarrhoea due to food ...																					
104.	c Diarrhoea undefined ...	11	1																			
&	d Enteritis ...	105	2	24	6	7	14	9	20	7	7	3	2	3	6							
105.	e Gastro-enteritis ...	9	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							4
	f Colic ...																					
	g Intestinal Ulceration ...																					
	Colitis ...	2																				
	h Duodenal Ulcer ...																					
106.	Anchylostomiasis ...	25	5																			2
107.	Intestinal Parasites ...	2																				
108.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	2																				
109.	a Hernia ...	2																				
	b Intestinal Obstruction ...	9																				
	a Posilosis (Sprue or Ceylon Sore-mouth) ...	1																				
110.	b Other Diseases of the Intestine ...	1																				
111.	Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver ...	3																				1
112.	Hydatid Tumour of the Liver ...																					
	a Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic) ...																					
	b Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic) ...	5																				1
113.	Gallstone ...																					
114.	Other Diseases of the Liver ...	4	1																			
115.	Diseases of the Spleen ...																					
116.	Peritonitis (cause unknown)	8																				
117.	Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted)	2																				
VI. NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.																						
119.	Acute Nephritis ...	18																				
120.	Bright's Disease ...	6																				
121.	Chyluria ...																					
122.	Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa ...	2																				
123.	Urinary Calculi ...																					
124.	Diseases of the Bladder ...																					
125.	Diseases of the Urethra. Urinary Abscess, &c ...																					
126.	Diseases of the Prostate ...	1																				
127.	Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal) ...																					
128.	Uterine Haemorrhage (non-puerperal) ...																					
129.	Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous) ...																					
130.	Other Diseases of the Uterus ...																					
131.	Cysts and other Diseases of the Ovary ...	1																				1
132.	Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs ...																					
133.	Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted) ...																					

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths, &c.,—*contd.*

	Causes of Deaths.	Ward.												Nationality.								
		Colombo Town.	Fort & Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatte Extension.	Town Residents.	Hospitals.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moor.	Malays.	Others.
	ALL CAUSES																					
VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE																						
134. {	a Abortion, Miscarriage ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	b Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	c Ectopic Gestation	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	d Other Accidents of Pregnancy	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
135.	Puerperal Hæmorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
136.	Other Accidents of Childbirth	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
137.	Puerperal Septicæmia	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
138. {	a Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	b Puerperal Eclampsia	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	c Puerperal Phlegmasia Alba Dolens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
139. {	b Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	a Puerperal Insanity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140. {	b Consequenees of Childbirth (not otherwise defined)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
141.	Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.																						
142.	Gangrene	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
143. {	a Carbuncle	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	b Furuncle (Boil)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	c Phlegmon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
144. {	b Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	a Ulcer, Bedsore	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	b Eczema	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	c Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
145. {	d Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted)	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
IX. DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																						
146.	Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted)...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
147.	Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
148.	Amputations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
149.	Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X. MALFORMATIONS.																						
150. {	a Congenital Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	b Congenital Diseases of the Heart	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	c Other Congenital Malformation (Stillbirths excluded)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI. DISEASE OF EARLY INFANCY.																						
151. {	a Premature Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	b Debility	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	c Want of Breast Milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	d Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
152. {	a Atelestasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	b Injuries at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	c Other Diseases peculiar to early Infaney	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
153.	Lack of ear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XII. OLD AGE.																						
154.	Senility	25	2	1	1	5	1	6	2	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	8	1	1

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths, &c.,—*concl.*

Causes of Deaths.	Colombo Town.	Ward.										Nationality.													
		Fort & Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatta Extension.	Town Residents.	Untraced.	Non-Residents.*	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.			
ALL CAUSES																									
XIII. AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.																									
155. Suicide by Poison																									
156. Suicide by Asphyxian																									
157. Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation																									
158. Suicide by Drowning																									
159. Suicide by Firearms																									
160. Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments																									
161. Suicide by Jumping from high places																									
162. Suicide by Crushing																									
163. Suicide by other means																									
164. Poisoning by Food																									
165. { a Snake-bite																									
165. { b Insect Stings (Venomous)	1																								
165. { c Other Acute Poisonings																									
166. Conflagration																									
167. Burns (Conflagration excepted)	3																								
168. Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted)																									
169. Accidental Drowning																									
170. Traumatism by Firearms																									
171. Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments																									
172. { a Traumatism by Fall from trees	1																							1	
172. { b Traumatism by Fall from heights other than trees	1																								
172. { c Traumatism by other Accidental Fall	1																								
173. Traumatism in Mines and Quarries																									
174. Traumatism by Machines																									
175. Traumatism by other Crushing (Vehicles, Rail-road Landslides, &c.)		8	1	2	1		2			1											2	2	4		
176. Injuries by Animals	1																				1	2			
177. Starvation	2																								
178. Excessive Cold																									
179. Effects of Heat																									
180. Lightning																									
181. Electricity (Lightning excepted)																									
182. Homicide by Firearms																									
183. Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	3																				2	1	2		
184. Homicide by other means	1																								
185. Praeures (cause not specified)																									
186. { a Judicial Hanging or Execution																									
186. { b Other External Violence																					2	1	1		
XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																									
187. { a Dropsy																									
187. { b Ascites																									
187. { c Other Ill-defined Organic Disease																									
188. { a Syncpe																									
188. { b Sudden Death (not otherwise defined)																									
188. { c Heart-failure	1																								
188. { d Atrophy, Debility, &c., one year and over	20		1	4		2	3	5	4		2									10	9	1			
188. { e Teething																				12	5				
188. { f Pyrexia																									
188. { g Marasmus and Asthenia	17		2				1	7		2	2														
188. { h Other Ill-defined Causes																									
188. { i Diseases not specified																									

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town.

No. 9.—Causes of Deaths Registered in Colombo during the year, 1914.

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths, &c.—contd.

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths, &c.,—contd.

Causes of Deaths.	Colombo Town.	Ward.												Nationality.			
		Fort & Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatte Extension.	Town Residents.	Hospitals.	Untraced.	Non-Residents.*	
ALL CAUSES	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
64. Cerebral Hæmorrhage Apoplexy	...	39	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	3	10	2	—	7	—	—	—
65. Softening of the Brain	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66. Paralysis without special cause	...	95	—	—	4	9	14	16	24	12	—	5	1	—	—	—	—
67. General Paralysis of the Insane	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68. Other forms of mental alienation	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
69. Epilepsy	...	15	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	4	1	—	—	—	—
70. Convulsions (non-puerperal)	...	79	1	1	6	12	15	9	12	7	10	3	2	1	—	—	—
71. Convulsions of Infants	...	451	3	39	42	52	81	103	54	44	17	13	3	1	—	—	—
72. Chorea	...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73. Neuralgia and Neuritis	...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74. Other Diseases of the Nervous System	...	4	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75. Diseases of the Eyes and their Annexa	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76. { a Mastoid Disease	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76. { b Other Diseases of the Ears.	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																	
77. Pericarditis	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
78. { a Simple Acute Endocarditis	...	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
78. { b Infective Endocarditis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. { a Myoendartitis	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. { b Valvular Disease	...	9	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	1
79. { c Other Organie Diseases of the Heart	...	68	1	1	6	6	8	11	17	6	3	—	1	7	1	6	—
80. Angina Peitoris	...	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	—
81. { a Aneurism	...	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	2	—
81. { b Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis.	...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	1
81. { c Other Diseases of the Arteries	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82. { a Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	...	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	1
82. { b Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
83. { a Phlebitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. { b Varieose Veins	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. { c Haemorrhoids	...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	4	—	3
83. { d Other Diseases of the Veins	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
84. { a Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. { b Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis)	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
84. { c Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
85. { a Haemorrhage from any part	...	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	1
85. { b Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	...	17	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	3	—	—	1	2	3	1	—
IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																	
86. Disease of the Nose	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
86. { a Laryngitis Stridulus	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. { b All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted)	...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
87. { c Other Diseases of the Larynx	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
88. Diseases of the Thyroid Body	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89. Acute Bronchitis	...	178	—	—	11	30	23	50	27	15	13	1	3	5	2	—	—
90. { a Chronic Bronchitis	...	87	—	1	3	4	39	3	26	5	1	1	—	—	1	41	—
90. { b Bronchiectasis	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
91. Broncho-Pneumonia	...	255	1	—	11	23	62	24	72	20	5	10	11	13	3	3	10
92. Pneumonia	...	239	5	6	8	26	26	21	20	15	17	1	3	63	28	29	34
93. { a Empyema	...	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	3	2	5	1
93. { b Other Pleurisy	...	10	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	6	2	14
94. Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	...	42	1	2	3	6	2	2	7	2	2	1	1	8	5	14	22
95. Gangrene of the Lungs	...	5	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
96. Asthma	...	49	—	—	—	—	16	—	8	13	6	1	1	2	1	21	15
97. Pulmonary Emphysem	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
98. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	...	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town

Causes of Deaths, &c.,—contd.

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths, &c.,—contd.

	Causes of Deaths.	Colombo Town.	Ward.												Nationality.								
			Fort & Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana	Slave Island.	Kolupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatte Extension.	Town Residents.	Untraced.	Non-Residents.*	Europeans.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	
	ALL CAUSES	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE																							
134. { <i>a</i> Abortion, Miscarriage ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>b</i> Ante-partum Hæmorrhage ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>c</i> Ectopic Gestation ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>d</i> Other Accidents of Pregnancy ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
135. Puerperal Hæmorrhage ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
136. Other Accidents of Child-birth ...	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
137. Puerperal Septicæmia ..	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
138. { <i>a</i> Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>b</i> Puerperal Eclampsia ...	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
139. { <i>a</i> Puerperal Phlegmasia, Alba Dolens ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>b</i> Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
140. { <i>a</i> Puerperal Insanity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>b</i> Consequences of Child-birth (not otherwise defined) ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
141. Puerperal Diseases of the Breast ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.																							
142. Gangrene ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
143. { <i>a</i> Carbuncle ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>b</i> Furuncle (Boil) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
144. { <i>a</i> Phlegmon ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>b</i> Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified ...	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>a</i> Ulcer, Bedsore ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>b</i> Eczema ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
145. { <i>d</i> Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted) ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
IX. DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																							
146. Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted)...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
147. Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
148. Amputations ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
149. Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
X. MALFORMATIONS.																							
150. { <i>a</i> Congenital Hydrocephalus ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>b</i> Congenital Diseases of the Heart ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>c</i> Other Congenital Malformation (Stillbirths excluded) ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
XI. DISEASE OF EARLY INFANCY.																							
151. { <i>a</i> Premature Birth ...	94	—	—	—	—	2	2	28	1	23	6	8	2	6	—	16	1	2	4	55	13	15	4
<i>b</i> Debility ...	267	—	—	—	1	20	37	46	48	18	24	10	5	11	2	45	—	—	9	130	59	56	7
<i>c</i> Want of Breast Milk ...	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	6	4	3	2	—	—	—	1	2	17	7	11	4	
<i>d</i> Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
<i>a</i> Atelectasis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
<i>b</i> Injuries at Birth ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
<i>c</i> Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
153. Lack of car ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
XII. OLD AGE.																							
154. Senility ...	373	1	1	10	31	99	24	87	45	24	7	3	25	16	22	—	16	178	68	84	20	7	

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths, &c.,—contd.

Causes of Deaths.	Ward.														Nationality.																														
	Colombo Town.			Fort & Galle Face.			Pettah.			St. Paul's.			Kotahena.			New Bazaar.		Maradana.		Slave Island.		Kollupitiya.		Eastward Extension.		Wellawatta Extension.		Town Residents.		Hospitals.		Europeans.		Burghers.		Sinhalese.		Tamil.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.	
	All Causes																																												
XIII. AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.																																													
155. Suicide by Poison																																													
156. Suicide by Asphyxiation																																													
157. Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	8																																									2			
158. Suicide by Drowning	1																																												
159. Suicide by Firearms	1																																												
160. Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments																																													
161. Suicide by Jumping from high places																																													
162. Suicide by Crushing	2																																									2			
163. Suicide by other means																																													
164. Poisoning by Food																																													
{ a Snake-bite	1																																									1			
{ b Insect Stings (Venomous)	1																																									1			
{ c Other Acute Poisonings...	1																																									1			
166. Conflagration																																													
167. Burns (Conflagration excepted)	9																																												
168. Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted)																																													
169. Accidental Drowning	23																																									3			
170. Traumatism by Firearms	1																																									3			
171. Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments																																													
{ a Traumatism by Fall from trees	4																																									3			
{ b Traumatism by Fall from heights other than trees	2																																												
{ c Traumatism by other Accidental Fall	2																																									2			
173. Traumatism in Mines and Quarries	1																																									1			
174. Traumatism by Machines																																													
175. Traumatism by other Crushing (Vehicles, Rail-road, Landslides, &c.)	24	1	3																																						1				
176. Injuries by Animals	3																																												
177. Starvation	4																																												
178. Excessive Cold																																													
179. Effects of Heat																																													
180. Lightning																																													
181. Electricity (Lightning excepted)																																													
182. Homicide by Firearms																																													
183. Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	4																																												

No. 10.—Infant Mortality.

By Wards—Rates per 1000 births.

	Average, 1904—1914.	1914.	Increase or decrease.
Fort	254	400	+ 146
Pettah	377	147	- 230
San Sebastian	368	358	- 10
St. Paul's	416	374	- 42
Kotabena	320	234	- 86
New Bazaar	401	364	- 37
Maradana	336	313	- 23
Slave Island	347	295	- 52
Kollupitiya	257	231	- 26
Eastward Extension	297	223	- 74
Wellawatte Extension	236	275	+ 39
Hospitals	183	131	- 52
Colombo Town	316	260	- 56

No. 11.—Infant Mortality 1914. (Principal Causes).

Expressed as a rate per 1000 births of each race.

Cause.	All races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
All causes	260	147	143	227	370	353	283	429
Premature birth	18	45	8	18	21	19	22	12
Atrophy and debility	49	—	19	42	87	70	33	60
Bronchitis	17	—	13	14	17	29	33	12
Pneumonia	20	29	17	22	14	18	11	48
Diarrhoeal	23	29	19	21	26	16	56	60
Convulsions	84	15	34	68	139	136	72	142
Tetanus	5	—	4	4	14	4	—	—
All other causes	44	29	29	38	52	61	56	95

No. 12.—Quarterly Infant Mortality.

Rate per 1,000 births.

	Average 1904 to 1913.	1913.	1914.
1st Quarter	Quarters births	1,282	1,532
	12 months births	4,518	5,354
	Quarters deaths	357	420
	Quarterly rate	279	274
	Annual rate	316	314
2nd Quarter	Quarters births	1,102	1,424
	12 months births	4,572	5,522
	Quarters deaths	343	374
	Quarterly rate	312	263
	Annual rate	301	271
3rd Quarter	Quarters births	1,067	1,268
	12 months births	4,604	5,576
	Quarters deaths	354	352
	Quarterly rate	332	278
	Annual rate	307	252
4th Quarter	Quarters births	1,226	1,469
	12 months births	4,677	5,693
	Quarters deaths	422	481
	Quarterly rate	344	327
	Annual rate	361	338

No. 13.—Infant Mortality, 1914. Deaths at different age periods and from several causes.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.												RACE.														
	Age in Weeks.					Age in Months.							Europeans		Burgers.		Sinhalese.		Tamil.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.		All races.
	1	2	3	4	Total.	2	3	4	5	6	7-9	10-12	Total.														
<i>I. Developmental Diseases—</i>																											
1. Premature birth ...	83	8	1	2	94	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	55	14	15	4	1	96						
2. Atalectasis ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3						
3. Atrophy and debility ...	140	21	17	13	191	33	11	6	5	3	5	8	71	—	—	129	57	56	6	5	262						
4. Others ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
<i>II. Diseases of respiratory system—</i>																											
1. Laryngitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
2. Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
3. Bronchitis ...	2	1	—	—	3	6	20	7	10	7	6	22	12	84	—	6	43	11	23	6	1	90					
4. Pneumonia ...	—	2	2	2	—	4	17	15	9	10	8	26	19	104	2	8	69	9	14	2	4	108					
5. Others ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	4	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	6					
<i>III. Diseases of digestive system—</i>																											
1. Diarrhoeal ...	1	4	5	4	14	14	22	15	9	7	23	19	109	2	9	67	17	13	10	5	123						
2. Dentition ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
3. Others ...	1	5	3	6	15	22	9	7	4	4	14	9	69	—	3	42	12	22	3	2	84						
<i>IV. Diseases of nervous system—</i>																											
1. Convulsions ...	152	51	16	30	249	62	34	22	15	19	33	17	202	1	16	210	91	108	13	12	451						
2. Laryngismus stridulus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
3. Tetanus ...	21	6	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	9	3	—	27						
4. Others ...	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	4	1	5	1	1	—	—	8						
<i>V. Tuberculous system—</i>																											
1. Tabes messenterica.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
2. Tubercular meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
3. Others ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1					
<i>VI. Accidents—</i>																											
1. Injury ...	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3					
2. Umbilical haemorrhage ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
3. Suffocation ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1					
4. Other violence ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1					
<i>VII. Infectious diseases—</i>																											
1. Small-pox ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	4	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	5					
2. Chicken-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1					
3. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1					
4. Whooping cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1					
5. Mumps ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
6. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
7. Cerebro-spinal fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
8. Scarlet fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
<i>VIII. Syphilis—</i>	—	2	—	4	6	5	10	4	2	—	1	—	22	—	3	17	2	4	1	1	28						
<i>XI. All other causes—</i>	7	1	2	8	18	14	7	8	7	9	16	14	75	1	6	44	13	20	4	5	93						
Total ...	418	103	47	70	638	188	118	82	61	60	142	103	754	10	68	704	242	281	51	36	1392						

No. 14.—Death-rate per 1,000 population from :—

Zymotic Diseases		...	...	3·17
Tuberculosis Diseases				
a. Phthisis	2·79 {			
b. Others	.13 }	...	...	2·92
Diseases of the Respiratory System				
a. Pneumonia	2·07 {			
b. Others	1·61 }	...	...	3·68
Diseases of the Circulatory System		...	...	.58
Diseases of the Nervous System		...	...	3·06
Malignant Diseases (Cancer, etc. )		...	...	.15
Septic Diseases		...	...	.13
Violence		..	..	.51
Premature birth		...	...	.39
All other causes		...	...	10·13
			All causes	24·72

N. B.—These rates have been calculated exclusive of deaths in Hospitals of non-residents.

No. 15.—Principal Causes of Deaths, 1904—1913, All Races, All Ages.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Rate per 1,000 Population.				
	Average 1904—1913.	Crude 1914.	Corrected 1914.	Increase or decrease (crude)	
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	3·43	2·09	1·89	...	-1·39
Phthisis	3·48	3·12	2·79	...	-·36
Pneumonia	3·56	2·20	2·07	..	-1·36
Infantile Convulsions	2·52	1·89	1·89	...	—
Ill-defined causes	2·36	1·19	1·08	...	·11
Dysentery	1·68	.61	.56	...	-1·07
Enteric fever	1·36	.47	.39	...	-·89
Bronchitis	1·20	1·12	1·11	...	·08
Tetanus	.88	.35	.33	...	·02
Remittent fever	.46	.18	.16	...	·28
Simple & ill-defined fever	.27	.13	.12	...	·14
Anchylostomiasis	.41	.34	.22	...	·12
Intermittent fever	.01	.01	.01	...	—
Plague	Nil	1·59	—	...	+1·59

No. 16.—Principal Causes of Deaths 1914. Expressed as a percentage of total deaths in each Race.

	All Races.	Europeans.	Burgers.	Singhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others
Phthisis	11·3	2·2	14·0	11·8	10·2	10·2	14·2	13·3
Pneumonia	8·4	17·4	8·1	8·4	9·3	6·8	3·1	13·3
Bronchitis	4·5	2·2	6·2	4·3	3·3	6·5	4·5	2·7
All Pulmonary	24·2	21·8	28·3	24·5	22·8	23·5	21·8	29·3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	7·6	4·4	7·5	6·7	10·5	6·0	8·6	7·6
Dysentery	2·3	—	1·9	2·0	3·8	1·7	—	1·7
All Diarrhoeal	9·9	4·4	9·4	8·7	14·3	7·7	8·6	9·3
Enteric fever	1·6	2·2	3·9	1·9	.9	1·3	.5	2·2
Simple & ill-defined fever	.5	2·2	.3	.4	.6	.6	1·0	.5
Remittent fever	.6	—	—	.6	.8	.7	2·0	.5
Intermittent fever	.04	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—
All fevers	2·7	4·4	4·2	3·0	2·3	2·6	3·5	3·2

No. 17.—Pulmonary Diseases. (Phthisis, Pneumonia, Bronchitis.)

Death-rate of each Race per 1,000 living.

Race.	Average. 1904 to 1913	1913.	Crude. 1914.	Corrected. 1914.	Increase or decrease.
Europeans	3·24	1·34	3·29	2·99	+ 0·05
Burghers	6·73	6·72	5·68	5·55	- 1·05
Sinhalese	8·52	7·94	6·91	6·08	- 1·61
Tamils	8·19	6·94	5·84	5·56	- 2·35
Moors	7·99	7·31	6·25	6·13	- 1·74
Malays	9·13	8·05	7·24	7·24	- 1·89
Others	11·13	12·98	8·20	7·76	- 2·93
All races	8·24	7·53	6·44	5·97	- 1·80

No. 18.—Pulmonary Diseases 1914.

Death-rate per 1,000 Population of each Sex calculated on the population enumerated at the Census of 10th March, 1911.

Races.	Pulmonary group.		Phthisis.		Pneumonia.		Bronchitis.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All races	6·07	7·70	2·72	3·82	2·33	2·34	1·02	1·63
Europeans	2·97	4·69	—	0·94	2·38	3·75	0·59	—
Burghers	7·21	5·71	3·31	3·07	1·95	1·76	1·95	0·88
Sinhalese	6·55	7·38	3·10	3·62	2·53	2·20	0·92	1·56
Tamils	5·50	8·13	2·24	4·25	2·48	2·71	0·78	1·17
Moors	5·17	9·44	2·32	3·93	1·53	2·72	1·32	2·79
Malays	7·76	8·31	4·94	5·54	1·06	1·19	1·76	1·58
Others	8·76	15·60	3·42	10·40	4·49	3·90	0·85	1·30

No. 19—Phthisis. Death-rate of each race per 1,000 living.

Races.	Average. 1904 to 1903.		1913.	Crude. 1914.	Corrected. 1914.	Increase or decrease (crude.)
	M	F				
Europeans	1·74	...	0·62	0·60	0·30	- 1·14
Burghers	3·00	...	2·61	2·80	2·74	- 0·20
Sinhalese	3·89	...	3·33	3·53	2·93	- 0·36
Tamils	2·97	...	2·19	2·67	2·49	- 0·30
Moors	3·25	...	2·34	2·71	2·66	- 0·54
Malays	4·14	...	3·60	4·72	4·72	+ 0·58
Others	4·39	...	6·09	3·81	3·52	- 0·58
All races	3·48	...	2·88	3·12	2·79	- 0·36

No. 20.—Pneumonia. Death-rate of each Race per 1,000 living.

Races.	Average. 1904 to 1913.	1913.	Crude 1914.	Corrected 1914.	Increase or decrease (crude).
Europeans	1·30	0·62	2·39	2·39	+ 1·09
Burghers	2·74	3·00	1·60	1·60	- 1·14
Sinhalese	3·44	3·19	2·29	2·09	- 1·15
Tamils	4·28	3·74	2·38	2·28	- 1·90
Moors	3·14	3·14	1·85	1·78	- 1·29
Malays	2·86	2·91	1·01	1·01	- 1·85
Others	5·68	5·95	3·66	3·52	- 2·02
All races	3·56	3·33	2·20	2·07	- 1·36

No. 21.—Mortality from Bronchitis. Death-rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Races.	Average. 1904 to 1913.	1913.	Crude 1914.	Corrected 1914.	Increase or decrease (crude).
All races	1·20	1·32	1·12	1·11	- .08
Europeans	.20	—	.30	.30	+ .10
Burghers	.99	1·11	1·28	1·21	+ .29
Sinhalese	1·19	1·37	1·09	1·06	- .10
Tamils	.94	1·01	.79	.79	- .15
Moors	1·60	1·83	1·69	1·69	+ .09
Malays	2·13	1·54	1·51	1·51	- .62
Others	1·06	0·94	.73	.72	- .33

No. 22.—All Diarrhoeal Diseases. Death-rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Races.	Average 1904 to 1913.	1913.	Crude 1914.	Corrected 1914.	Increase or decrease (crude).
All races	... 5·16 ...	3·53 ...	2·70 ...	2·45 ...	-2·46
Europeans	... 4·53 ...	0·93 ...	.60 ...	.60 ...	-3·93
Burghers	... 3·89 ...	2·42 ...	1·85 ...	1·85 ...	-2·04
Sinhalese	... 5·20 ...	3·39 ...	2·56 ...	2·17 ...	-2·64
Tamils	... 6·66 ...	4·39 ...	3·78 ...	3·50 ...	-2·88
Moors	... 3·80 ...	3·33 ...	2·04 ...	2·02 ...	-1·76
Malays	... 4·26 ...	3·09 ...	2·86 ...	2·86 ...	-1·40
Others	... 4·81 ...	3·44 ...	2·93 ...	2·49 ...	-1·88

No. 23.—Diarrhoea and Enteritis. Death-rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Race.	Average 1904 to 1913.	1913.	Crude 1914.	Corrected 1914.	Increase or decrease (crude.)
All races	... 3·48 ...	2·67 ...	2·09 ...	1·89 ...	-1·39
Europeans	... 1·84 ...	0·62 ...	.60 ...	.60 ...	-1·24
Burghers	... 2·68 ...	1·70 ...	1·47 ...	1·47 ...	-1·21
Sinhalese	... 3·76 ...	2·71 ...	1·98 ...	1·68 ...	-1·78
Tamils	... 4·25 ...	3·21 ...	2·82 ...	2·57 ...	-1·43
Moors	... 2·41 ...	2·43 ...	1·59 ...	1·57 ...	-·82
Malays	... 3·05 ...	2·06 ...	2·86 ...	2·86 ...	-·19
Others	... 2·79 ...	2·50 ...	2·50 ...	2·06 ...	-·29

No. 24.—Mortality from Dysentery. Rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Race.	Average 1914 to 1913.	1913.	Crude 1914.	Corrected 1914.	Increase or decrease (crude.)
All races	... 1·68 ...	0·86 ...	0·61 ...	0·56 ...	-1·07
Europeans	... 2·69 ...	0·31 ...	— ...	— ...	-2·69
Burghers	... 1·21 ...	0·72 ...	0·38 ...	0·38 ...	-·83
Sinhalese	... 1·44 ...	0·68 ...	0·58 ...	0·49 ...	-·86
Tamils	... 2·41 ...	1·18 ...	0·96 ...	0·93 ...	-1·45
Moors	... 1·39 ...	0·90 ...	0·45 ...	0·45 ...	-·94
Malays	... 1·21 ...	1·03 ...	— ...	— ...	-1·21
Others	... 2·02 ...	0·94 ...	0·43 ...	0·43 ...	-1·59

No. 25.—All Fevers. Death-rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Races.	Average 1914 to 1913.	1913.	Crude 1914.	Corrected 1914.	Increase or decrease (crude.)
All races	... 2·10 ...	1·10 ...	0·79 ...	0·68 ...	-1·31
Europeans	... 4·06 ...	2·13 ...	2·40 ...	0·60 ...	-1·66
Burghers	... 2·22 ...	1·04 ...	0·89 ...	0·83 ...	-1·33
Sinhalese	... 2·56 ...	1·23 ...	0·86 ...	0·72 ...	-1·70
Tamils	... 1·38 ...	0·81 ...	0·57 ...	0·54 ...	-·81
Moors	... 1·51 ...	0·85 ...	0·64 ...	0·64 ...	-·87
Malays	... 2·94 ...	1·37 ...	1·18 ...	1·18 ...	-1·76
Others	... 2·93 ...	2·35 ...	1·03 ...	0·88 ...	-1·90

No. 26.—All Fevers. Death-rate of each Ward per 1,000 Population.

Wards.	Average 1904 to 1913.	1913.	Crude 1914.	Corrected 1914.	Increase or decrease (crude).
Colombo Town	... 2·10 ...	1·10 ..	0·79 ...	0·68 ...	-1·31
Fort	... 0·66 ...	— ...	0·26 ...	0·52 ...	-·40
Petth	... 0·79 ...	0·47 ...	0·35 ...	0·58 ...	-·44
San Sebastian	... 1·56 ...	0·82 ...	0·56 ...	0·56 ...	-1·00
St. Paul's	... 1·49 ...	0·46 ...	0·26 ...	0·30 ...	-1·23
Kotahena	... 1·94 ...	1·05 ...	0·93 ...	1·00 ...	-1·01
New Bazaar	... 1·51 ..	0·42 ...	0·33 ...	0·37 ...	-1·18
Maradana	... 1·38 ...	0·71 ...	0·57 ...	0·69 ...	-·81
Slave Island	... 1·86 ...	0·73 ...	0·63 ...	0·63 ...	-1·23
Kollupitiya	... 1·29 ...	0·64 ...	0·62 ...	0·81 ...	-·67
Eastward Extension	... 0·35 ...	0·35 ...	0·84 ...	0·84 ...	+ ·49
Wellawatte Extension	... 0·59 ..	0·78 ...	0·76 ...	1·14 ...	+ ·17

No. 27.—Fevers. All races Death-rate per 1,000 Population.

Diseases.	Average 1904 to 1913.	1913.	Crude 1914.	Corrected 1914.	Increase or decrease (crude.)
All Fevers	... 2·10 ...	1·10 ...	0·79 ...	0·68 ...	-1·31
Enteric Fevers	1·36	0·78	0·47	0·39	-·89
Simple & Ill-defined Fever.	0·27	0·15	0·13	0·12	-·14
Remittent Fever	0·46	0·17	0·18	0·16	-·28
Intermittent Fever	0·01	0·004	0·01	0·01	-

No. 28.—Enteric Fever. Death-rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Races.	Average 1904 to 1913.	1913.	Crude 1914.	Corrected 1914.	Increase or decrease (crude.)
All races	... 1·36 ...	0·78 ...	0·47 ...	0·39 ...	-·89
Europeans	3·44	1·55	2·10	0·30	-1·34
Burghers	1·78	0·72	0·83	0·77	-·95
Sinhalese	1·78	0·91	0·57	0·47	-1·21
Tamils	0·71	0·44	0·22	0·21	-·49
Moors	0·89	0·66	0·33	0·33	-·56
Malays	1·03	0·69	0·17	0·17	-·86
Others	1·85	2·19	0·73	0·58	-1·12

No. 29.—Enteric Fever. Death-rate of each Ward per 1,000 Population.

Wards.	Average 1904 to 1913.	1913.	Crude 1914.	Corrected 1914.	Increase or decrease (crude.)
Colombo Town	1·36	0·78	0·47	0·39	-·89
Fort	0·31	-	-	0·26	-·31
Pettah	0·39	0·24	0·23	0·23	-·16
San Sebastian	0·95	0·74	0·48	0·48	-·47
St. Paul's	0·90	0·42	0·22	0·26	-·68
Kotahena	1·13	0·72	0·57	0·61	-·56
New Bazaar	0·79	0·42	0·33	0·33	-·46
Maradana	1·00	0·43	0·29	0·38	-·71
Slave Island	0·77	0·34	0·21	0·21	-·56
Kollupitipa	0·65	0·26	0·33	0·48	-·32
Eastward Extension	0·24	0·18	0·84	0·84	-·60
Wellawatte Extension	0·40	0·52	0·25	0·51	-·15

No. 30.—Remittent Fever. Death-rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Races.	Average 1904 to 1913.	1913.	Crude 1914.	Corrected 1914.	Increase or decrease (crude.)
All races	0·46	0·17	0·18	0·16	-·28
Europeans	0·38	0·62	-	-	-·38
Burghers	0·20	0·19	-	-	-·20
Sinhalese	0·46	0·14	0·18	0·15	-·28
Tamils	0·45	0·23	0·21	0·19	-·24
Moors	0·43	0·05	0·17	0·17	-·26
Malays	1·09	0·51	0·67	0·67	-·42
Others	0·81	0·16	0·15	0·15	-·66

No. 31.—Simple and Ill-defined Fever. Death-rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Races.	Average 1904 to 1913.	1913.	Crude 1914.	Corrected 1914.	Increase or decrease (crude.)
All races	0·27	0·15	0·13	0·12	-·14
Europeans	0·24	-	0·30	0·30	+·06
Burghers	0·23	0·13	0·06	0·06	-·17
Sinhalese	0·31	0·17	0·09	0·08	-·22
Tamils	0·21	0·14	0·14	0·14	-·07
Moors	0·19	0·14	0·14	0·14	-·05
Malays	0·82	0·17	0·34	0·34	-·48
Others	0·27	-	0·15	0·15	-·12

No. 32.—Births and Deaths and their rates with the principal causes of deaths for each Ward in the town of Colombo during the year 1914.

WARD.	BIRTHS.										DEATHS.										Infant Mortality.	
	Total Births.			Nationality.							Total Deaths.			Nationality.								
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.		
COLOMBO TOWN	5359	2743	2616	68	474	3103	654	796	180	84	6439	3676	2763	62	314	3084	1484	1103	199	193	1392	
Fort	5	4	1	1	—	1	—	3	—	1	37	35	2	12	—	8	7	5	1	4	2	
Pettah	34	17	17	—	3	17	8	1	2	3	58	47	11	—	1	19	20	13	1	4	5	
San Sebastian	218	104	114	—	8	72	7	121	5	5	274	155	119	—	5	83	28	143	4	11	78	
St. Paul's	342	175	167	1	17	111	128	83	—	2	513	300	213	—	10	107	261	116	1	18	128	
Kotahena	1003	532	471	2	73	707	122	80	9	10	911	457	454	—	3	49	574	165	105	6	9	
New Bazaar	516	257	259	—	48	231	34	186	6	11	540	277	263	—	33	211	50	226	5	15	188	
Maradana	932	478	454	4	97	500	75	193	50	13	1037	546	491	—	7	74	485	141	258	61	11	
Slave Island	448	236	212	3	28	179	69	65	85	19	483	261	222	—	3	25	135	110	88	86	36	
Kollupitiya	411	207	204	32	70	206	57	25	7	14	405	224	181	—	10	34	222	101	18	5	95	
Eastward Extension	184	94	90	—	8	144	21	5	5	1	128	72	56	—	4	92	25	3	1	3	41	
Wellawatte Extension	211	115	96	3	25	132	30	15	4	2	153	80	73	—	2	13	89	16	22	8	58	
Hospitals (Town Residents)	1055	524	531	22	97	803	103	19	7	4	988	650	338	7	46	447	347	82	17	42	138	
Hospitals (Unknown)											381	244	137	2	13	197	142	16	1	10		
Hospitals (Non-Residents)											531	328	203	16	7	415	71	8	2	12		

[For Table 33 see page 39.]

No. 34.—Infectious Diseases 1914. Cases reported during each month.
Exclusive of Port and Outside cases.

DISEASE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for the year.	Case rate per 1,000 population.
Plague	4	67	58	28	29	49	47	40	18	23	24	26	413	1·73
Cholera	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	·01
Smallpox	—	—	5	3	1	—	1	26	67	50	35	52	240	1·00
Chickenpox	53	79	61	36	22	7	10	44	59	94	45	50	560	2·34
Measles	10	15	5	3	7	1	2	4	2	1	2	—	52	·22
Diphtheria	—	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	8	·03
Acute diarrhoea	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	2	—	12	·05
Enteric fever	28	25	10	11	18	17	19	18	14	18	23	28	229	·96
Continued fever	16	9	5	6	5	5	7	—	9	5	10	4	81	·34
Phthisis	67	68	72	59	60	49	66	55	83	79	60	53	771	3·23

No. 35.—Infectious Disease 1914. Cases reported from Port and Outside limits.

DISEASE.	Port.	Outside.	Total.
Plague	...	14	14
Cholera	...	15	15
Smallpox	1	37	38
Chickenpox	7	35	42
Measles	1	1	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Acute Diarrhoea	—	—	—
Enteric fever	14	50	64
Continued fever	—	—	—
Phthisis	1	167	168
Total	...	—	343

No. 33.—Deaths of Males and Females at different age periods for each race in the Colombo Municipality during the year 1914.

RACE.	UNDER 5 YEARS.												OVER 5 YEARS.												TOTAL.													
	Under 1 year of age see particulars of state- ment.		1 year & under 2.		2 years & under 3.		3 years & under 4.		4 years & under 5.		5 years & under 10, under 5.		10 years & under 15, under 10.		15 years & under 20, under 15.		20 years & under 25, under 20.		25 years & under 35, under 25.		35 years & under 45, under 35.		45 years & under 55, under 45.		55 years & under 65, under 55.		65 years & under 75, under 65.		75 years & under 85, under 75.		85 years & over.		Persons.		Males.		Females.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
Europeans ...	6	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	9	3	6	5	10	—	4	1	1	—	—	62	45	17								
Burgers ...	34	34	16	9	3	3	5	1	2	8	5	5	5	7	4	3	5	6	21	20	15	14	10	12	17	16	314	154	160									
Sinhalese ...	362	342	69	84	58	61	33	38	27	29	55	44	56	44	69	59	86	85	168	197	164	107	158	87	131	81	3084	1631	1453									
Tamils ...	126	116	28	17	22	16	5	10	4	10	20	19	29	17	103	12	102	37	175	83	128	58	84	23	66	24	31	24	161484	970	514							
Moors ...	172	109	31	33	13	21	6	12	5	6	24	20	19	12	48	36	37	23	55	43	44	35	47	28	36	23	20	26	20	41	321103	630	473					
Malays ...	34	17	8	6	1	9	2	2	1	6	4	1	6	4	5	5	5	11	6	7	14	5	3	4	3	6	5	4	3	199	102	97						
Others ...	15	21	4	5	3	3	—	—	2	—	4	2	—	2	6	1	19	1	45	6	25	2	9	—	1	3	8	1	3	—	2	193	144	49				
All races ...	749	643	158	154	100	114	49	67	40	47	113	96	113	85	239	123	256	157	465	367	392	225	325	151	259	147	174	142	130	141	104	6439	3676	2763				

No. 36.—Cholera and Acute Diarrhoea Cases Notified 1914.

Month.	Acute		Month.	Acute	
	Cholera.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.	Diarrhoea
January	2	2	July	—	—
February	—	—	August	—	2
March	—	2	September	—	1
April	—	—	October	—	1
May	—	1	November	—	2
June	1	1	December	—	—
Total 1st half year...	3	6	Total 2nd half year...	—	6
	—	—		—	—
			Total No. of cases reported	3	12
			Case rate per 1,000 population	0·01	0·04
			Deaths	3	—
			Port and outside cases	15	—

No. 37.—Cholera Death-rate per 1,000 population.

	Average 1904-1913.	1913.	1914.	Increase or decrease.
Deaths	12	53	3	—9·
Death-rate	0·057	0·249	0·013	—·044

No. 38.—Plague Cases 1914. Monthly Incidence.

January	...	...	...	...	4
February	...	...	...	...	67
March	...	...	...	...	58
April	...	...	...	...	28
May	...	...	...	...	29
June	...	...	...	...	49
July	...	...	...	...	47
August	...	...	...	...	40
September	...	...	...	...	18
October	...	...	...	...	23
November	...	...	...	...	24
December	...	...	...	...	26
			Total	413	
				—	
Bubonic.	Cases.	Deaths.		Septicæmic.	
	166	135		247	Deaths.
	..	...		...	246
Case Mortality per cent				All cases	92·2
				Bubonic	81·3
				Septicæmic	99·6

No. 39.—Plague 1914. Distribution by Wards.

Ward.	No. of Cases.		Deaths.
Fort	...	1	1
Pettah	...	29	28
San Sebastian	...	48	47
St. Paul's	...	157	148
Kotahena	...	12	12
New Bazaar	...	16	16
Maradana	...	112	97
Slave Island	...	26	22
Kollupitiya	...	4	3
Eastward Extension	...	3	3
Wellawatte Extension	...	—	—
Untraced	...	5	4
Total	413		381

No. 40.—Plague Cases 1914. Streets (arranged by order of merit.)

No. of Cases.	Name of Street.	No. of Cases.	Name of Street.
44	Kochchikadde.	2	Korteboam street
25	Sea street.	2	Mutwal street.
18	II Division, Maradana.	2	Armour street.
18	Symond's road.	2	Barber street.
17	Wolfendahl.	2	Peachaud's lane.
17	Demetagoda.	2	Sutherland road
14	Chekku street.	1	Leyden Bastian road.
12	Gintupitiya street.	1	China street.
11	Forbes road.	1	First Cross street.
11	Fish Market lane and Square.	1	Keyzer street.
10	Martie's lane.	1	Norris road.
10	San Sebastian street.	1	Reclamation road.
10	Dean's road.	1	Kachcheri road.
8	Vauxhall street.	1	Peer Saibo's lane.
7	Mohandiram's lane.	1	Gabo's lane.
6	Fourth Cross street.	1	Kuruwe street.
6	Akbar's lane.	1	Shoemaker's lane.
6	Brassfounder street.	1	Fisher's Hill.
6	Jampettah street.	1	Skinner's road South.
6	Second Maligakande lane.	1	St. James' street.
5	Fifth Cross street.	1	Santiago street.
5	Dias Place	1	Vine street.
5	New Moor street.	1	Grandpass road.
5	I Division, Maradana	1	Hultsdorf street.
5	Union Place.	1	Messenger street.
4	Prince street.	1	Quarry road.
4	Second Cross street.	1	Silversmith street.
4	Vincent street.	1	Avondale road.
4	Darley road	1	Ketawalamulle lane.
4	Maligakande road.	1	Maligakande lane.
4	Church street.	1	Maligawatta.
3	Bankshall street.	1	Panchikawatta.
3	Dam street.	1	III Division, Maradana.
3	Saunder's Place.	1	Alston Place.
3	Hill street.	1	Braybrooke Place.
3	St. John's road.	1	De Soysa street.
3	Siripina lane.	1	Hyde Park Corner.
3	Sea Beach road	1	Stewart street.
3	Nagalagam street.	1	Station Passage.
3	Layard's Broadway.	1	Albert Crescent.
3	Forbe's lane.	1	Castle street.
3	Kynsey road.	1	Colpetty road.
3	Skinner's road South.	1	Wellawatte road.
3	Union lane.	1	Albion road.
2	Front street.	1	Fife road.
2	Gas Works St. (Multiple Infection.)	1	Timbirigasyaya.
2	Sea Beach lane.		

No. 41.—Plague Cases 1914. Distribution by Race, Age and Sex.

RACE.	SEX.	Age groups												All ages.	Total of each Race	Case rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Case mortality per cent.	Mortality per 1,000 population.
		0	5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	10 years to 15 years.	15 years to 20 years.	20 years to 25 years.	25 years to 30 years.	30 years to 35 years.	35 years to 40 years.	40 years to 50 years.	50 years to 60 years.	60 and over.						
All Races ...	Males	7	11	50	58	57	26	42	19	20	16	11	317	413	1·73	381	92·2	1·59	
	Females	6	11	23	14	6	7	9	6	4	7	3	96						
Europeans.	Males													Nil.	—	—	—	—	
	Females																		
Burghers ...	Males	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	0·13	2	100·0	0·13	
	Females																		
Sinhalese ...	Males	4	4	19	11	7	5	7	3	4	2	3	69	108	1·01	98	90·7	0·91	
	Females	2	6	10	6	1	5	5	3	1	1	1	39						
Tamil ...	Males	1	2	18	23	28	14	28	9	8	11	3	145	173	2·99	161	93·1	2·78	
	Females	2	2	7	—	2	1	3	2	2	4	3	28						
Moors ...	Males	1	4	11	19	13	6	6	7	6	3	5	81	105	2·49	98	93·3	2·32	
	Females	2	2	4	6	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	24						
Malays ...	Males												5	10	1·68	10	100·0	1·68	
	Females												5						
Others ...	Males	1	1	2	2	7	1	1	1	2	1	1	15	15	2·20	12	80·0	1·76	
	Females																		
Total ...		13	22	73	72	63	33	51	25	24	23	14	413						

No. 42.—Statement showing the number of rats trapped and found dead, and the number forwarded to the Municipal Bacteriologist from each Ward during 1914.

Ward.	Number of rats found.			Number sent to M. B.			Per cent examined.
	Trapped rats.	Rats found dead.	Total.	Rats found Live rats.	Rats found dead.	Total.	
Fort	... 1,999	13	2,012	255	13	268	13·3
Pettah	... 29,811	116	29,927	2,134	116	2,250	7·5
San Sebastian	... 2,830	17	2,847	511	17	568	20·0
St. Paul's	... 7,466	82	7,548	16,70	82	1,752	23·3
Kotahena	... 22,470	67	22,537	3,183	67	3,250	14·0
New Bazaar	... 9,482	21	9,503	1,614	21	1,635	17·2
Maradana	... 18,670	42	18,712	3,151	42	3,193	16·9
Slave Island	... 7,806	40	7,846	1,224	40	1,264	16·0
Kollupitiya	... 8,310	28	8,338	999	28	1,027	12·2
Eastward Extension	... 6,949	3	6,952	737	3	740	10·6
Wellawatte	... 10,601	1	10,602	1,215	1	1,216	11·4
Total	... 126,394	430	126,824	16,733	430	17,163	13·5

No. 43.—Statement showing the number of rats trapped and found dead, and the number forwarded to the Municipal Bacteriologist during each month in 1914.

Month.	Number of rats found.			Number sent to M. B.			Total.
	Trapped rats.	Dead rats.	Total.	Live rats.	Dead rats.	Total.	
February	... 1,241	26	1,267	97	26	123	
March	... 7,547	99	7,646	716	99	815	
April	... 10,857	25	10,882	914	25	939	
May	... 13,986	19	14,005	1,101	19	1,120	
June	... 14,458	15	14,473	1,680	15	1,695	
July	... 12,373	16	12,389	1,966	16	1,982	
August	... 12,424	93	12,517	1,986	93	2,079	
September	... 13,668	44	13,712	2,226	44	2,270	
October	... 13,598	59	13,657	2,199	59	2,258	
November	... 13,284	20	13,304	2,126	20	2,146	
December	... 12,958	14	12,972	1,722	14	1,736	
Total	... 126,394	430	126,824	16,733	430	17,163	

No. 44.—Smallpox Cases reported.

	Average. 1901 to 1913.	1913.	1914.	Increase or decrease.
Cases reported from Town	... 0·76	—	0·240	+0·164
Cases rate per 1000 population	... 0·399	—	1·000	+0·601
Port and outside cases (not included in case rate)	... 0·13	1	0·38	+0·25

No. 45.—Mortality from Smallpox.

	Average. 1914 to 1913.	1913.	1914.	Increase or decrease.
Deaths	... 0·18	—	0·62	+0·44
Death-rate per 100 population	... 0·095	—	0·259	+0·164

No. 46.—Smallpox 1914. Distribution by Race and Age.

RACE.																			
All Races	...	1	6	18	14	6	15	31	35	22	30	29	21	12					
Europeans	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Burghers	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—					
Sinhalese	...	1	8	11	4	10	19	18	14	18	19	14	6	142					
Tamils	...	1	5	1	—	1	6	4	3	5	1	2	3	32					
Moors	...	1	2	2	—	—	4	4	—	2	2	1	1	19					
Malays	...	3	2	—	2	3	2	3	4	3	4	—	2	28					
Others	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	1	—	1	—	8					
						Under 3 months.	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	10 years to 15 years.	15 years to 20 years.	20 years to 25 years.	25 years to 30 years.	30 years to 35 years.	35 years to 40 years.	40 years to 50 years.	50 years to 60 years.	60 years and over.	All ages.

No. 47.—Smallpox 1914. Cases from each Ward.

Fort	...	...
Pettah	...	...	1
San Sebastian	...	...	5
St. Paul's	...	...
Kotahena	...	...	21
New Bazaar	...	...	28
Maradana	...	...	71
Slave Island	...	...	53
Kollupitiya	...	...	30
Eastward Extension	...	...	24
Wellawatta	...	...	2
Vagrants	...	...	5
TOTAL	...		240

No. 48.—Vaccinations performed 1914, by Government Vaccinators.

	Primary Vaccination.		Re-vaccination.	Total.
Fort, Galle Face, Pettah and San Sebastian	1,034	...	1,028	2,062
St. Paul's	1,108	...	685	1,793
Kotahena	867	...	444	1,311
New Bazaar	869	...	812	1,681
Maradana	1,192	...	1,249	2,441
Slave Island	576	...	305	881
Kollupitiya	743	...	564	1,307
Eastward Extension	530	...	625	1,155
Itinerating (Colombo)	425	...	300	725
Total	7,344		6,012	13,356

No. 49.—Vaccinations performed 1914, by Municipal Vaccinators.

	Primary Vaccination.		Re-vaccination.	Total.
Fort	...	97	...	984
Pettah	...	1	15	16
San Sebastian	...	9	433	442
St. Paul's	...	29	445	474
Kotahena	...	71	1,041	1,111
New Bazaar	...	38	521	559
Maradana	...	299	4,397	4,696
Slave Island	...	203	1,805	2,008
Kollupitiya	...	223	3,571	3,794
Eastward Extensions	...	35	646	681
Wellawatte Extension	...	—	—	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	1,005		13,760	14,765

No. 50.—Chickenpox.

	Average 1904—1913.		1913.		1914.
Cases reported	... 529	...	491	...	560
Case rate per 1,000 population	... 2·647	...	2·110	...	2·340
Deaths	... 1	...	—	...	—

No. 51.—Measles.

	Average 1904—1913.		1913.		1914.
Cases reported	385	...	524	...	52
Case rate per 1,000 population	1·945	...	2·250	...	0·220
Deaths	7	...	7	...	1

No. 52.—Diphtheria.

	Average 1904—1913.		1913.		1914.
Cases reported	10	...	10	...	8
Case rate per 1,000 population	0·040	...	0·044	...	0·030
Deaths	3	...	2	...	2

No. 53.—Fevers. Cases notified.

	Average 1904—1913.		1913.		1914.	Increase or decrease.
All Fevers	884	...	561	...	374	... —510
Enteric fever	792	...	465	...	293	... —499
Simple continued fever	92	...	96	...	81	... —11

No. 54.—Fevers 1914. Cases notified by Race.

	Enteric fever.	Simple contd. fever.	All fever.	Case rate per 1,000 population.
All races	293	...	81	...
			374	1·57
Europeans	29	...	2	9·28
Burghers	44	...	9	3·38
Sinhalese	146	...	40	1·73
Tamils	39	...	18	·98
Moors	19	...	10	·69
Malays	4	...	—	·67
Others	12	...	2	2·5

N.B.—This table includes cases from the Port and outside limits.

COLOMBO

Scale in Chains

0 10 20 30 40 50



REFERENCE TO WARDS

No.	Name	Acres
1	FOFT	228
2	PETTAH	114
3	ST. SEBASTIAN	116
4	ST. PAUL'S	157
5	KOTAHENA	1716
6	SEW. BAZAAR	289
7	MARADANA	1742
8	SLAVE ISLAND	313
9	KOLLUPITIYA	1465
10	WELLAWATTA	2061
	COLOMBO LAKE	416
	TOTAL	8617

No. 55.—Fevers, 1914. Cases notified by Wards.

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
	Enteric Fever.	Simple continued Fever.	Total of A and B.	Case-rate per 1,000 of A.	Case-rate of C. per 1,000 Population.	Death-rate from all Fevers.
Fort and Galle Face	...	4	...	4	1·05	1·05
Pettah	...	4	...	4	·46	·57
San Sebastian	...	8	...	9	·64	·72
St. Paul's	...	13	...	17	·48	·63
Kotahena	...	34	...	50	·77	1·13
New Bazaar	...	16	...	19	·66	·78
Maradana	...	40	...	45	·84	·94
Slave Island	...	8	...	15	·33	·62
Kollupitiya	...	32	...	48	1·17	1·76
Eastward Extension	...	8	...	11	·67	·87
Wellawatte Extension	...	8	...	17	1·01	2·15
Colombo Town	...	175	...	240	·73	1·00
Port	...	14	...	14	...	0·68
Outside limits	...	50	...	50	...	...
Untraced	...	54	...	70	...	...
Grand Total	...	293	...	374	...	...

No. 56.—Enteric Cases reported during 1914. (Inclusive of Cases from the Port and Outside Limits)
Distribution by Race, Age and Sex.

RACE.	SEX.	0	5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	10 years to 15 years.	15 years to 20 years.	20 years to 25 years.	25 years to 30 years.	30 years to 35 years.	35 years to 40 years.	40 years to 50 years.	50 years to 60 years.	60 and over.	All ages.	Total of each Race	Case rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Case mortality per cent.	Mortality per 1,000 population.
All Races ... {	Males	7	8	15	26	42	24	19	12	14	9	9	5	181	293	1·23	114	38·9	0·47
	Females	6	13	15	19	14	12	9	10	9	2	1	1	112	29	8·68	7	24·1	2·10
Europeans. {	Males	1	2	1	—	4	7	5	2	4	2	1	—	20	44	2·81	13	29·5	0·83
	Females	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	3	4	2	—	9	31	146	1·36	61	41·8	0·57
Burghers ... {	Males	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	3	2	—	21	44	2·81	13	29·5	0·83
	Females	3	2	2	4	1	3	3	1	4	2	1	—	23	39	0·67	13	33·3	0·22
Sinhalese ... {	Males	3	4	8	14	21	9	7	3	4	6	4	—	83	146	1·36	61	41·8	0·57
	Females	6	10	13	10	8	8	4	5	4	2	1	—	63	39	0·67	13	33·3	0·22
Tamil ... {	Males	2	3	5	10	13	10	3	2	2	2	1	—	31	44	2·81	13	29·5	0·83
	Females	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	—	8	14	0·45	14	73·7	0·33
Moors ... {	Males	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	5	19	0·45	14	73·7	0·33
	Females	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	2	10	0·67	1	25·0	0·17
Malays ... {	Males	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	4	4	0·67	1	25·0	0·17
	Females	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	—	2	12	1·76	5	41·6	0·73

No. 57.—Simple continued fever, 1914. Cases reported.

RACES.	Cases.	Case-rate per 1,000 population.
All Races	81	·34
Europeans	2	·60
Burghers	9	·57
Singhalese	40	·37
Tamils	18	·31
Moors	10	·24
Malays	—	Nil
Others	2	·29

Annexure D.

WORK STATEMENTS.

No. 1.—Work done at the Disinfecting Station, 1914.

Month.	No. of pieces disinfected.	No. of loads.
January	123	9
February	688	14
March	117	5
April	127	4
May	101	4
June	8	3
July	197	5
August	358	10
September	2,531	20
October	4,145	29
November	4,213	21
December	3,191	21
Total	15,799	145

[For Table 2 see page 47.]

[For Table 3 see page 48.]

No. 4.—Structural improvements by Ward Inspectors during the year, 1914.

NATURE OF IMPROVEMENT.	Fort.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena N.	Kotahena S.	New Bazaar.	Maradana N.	Maradana S.	Slave Island.	Colpetty E.	Colpetty W.	East ward Extension.	Wellawatte Extension.	Total
1. New doors, windows and skylights (number)	4	64	27	48	9	22	281	64	89	48	5	3	667	4	667
2. Enlarged doors, windows & skylights do.	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
3. Obstructive buildings demolished do.	...	6	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
4. Obstructive roofs, eaves, partitions, &c., removed (premises)	...	—	5	2	7	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	56
5. New drains built (premises)	1	1	2	4	5	1	5	25	2	2	2	1	2	3	56
6. Drains repaired (premises)	2	—	16	1	4	6	15	26	—	11	3	—	1	85	85
7. Floors paved (rooms)	1	18	15	1	—	5	6	2	3	—	1	—	—	52	52
8. Passages paved (number)	1	4	—	—	2	1	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
9. Compounds paved (number)	3	3	2	2	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
10. Latrines improved (number)	3	2	—	—	14	3	9	46	—	—	2	3	4	6	92
11. Laundries improved (number)	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	19	—	—	—	5	2	30	30
12. Bakeries improved (number)	3	2	—	—	—	4	2	1	4	—	—	2	4	—	27
13. Dairies improved (number)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
14. Eating houses improved (number)	5	—	1	—	—	—	3	20	—	—	1	—	1	—	30
15. Opium divans improved (number)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
16. Cattle sheds improved (number)	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	2	1	2	3	14
17. Other premises improved (number)	—	—	—	—	—	49	15	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	77
18. Ventilators (Smoke vents and air vents)	1	—	2	—	5	—	222	30	4	30	—	—	—	—	307
	13	1	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

No. 5.—Milk sampling, 1914.

Samples from Colombo Dairies.

No. of samples taken	Registered.	Unregistered.	Dairies Outside limits	From Tea Boutique.	Total.
... 291	... 29	... 85	... :	... :	405
... 256	... 19	... 81	... :	... :	356
... 35	... 10	... 4	... 1	... 1	49

No. 2.—Work done by Ward Inspectors, 1914.

(347)

Nature of Work.	Fort	Pettah	San Sebastian	St. Paul's	Kotahena North	Kotahena South	New Bazaar	Maradana North	Maradana South	Slave Island	Kollupitiya E.	Kollupitiya W.	Eastward Extension	Wellawatte Ext.	Total.
No. of inspections	... 3591	4626	3743	1813	4544	2054	4812	3456	1861	2440	4079	3586	2942	3820	47367
No. in which sanitary defects were found	... 504	505	552	349	559	251	355	618	378	457	481	433	248	378	6068
No. of notices served	... 62	135	131	235	71	28	154	218	89	75	72	92	35	90	1487
No. of notices voluntarily complied with	... 59	78	30	122	59	26	99	127	37	46	19	49	15	42	808
No. of premises where defects were rectified after warning	... 311	321	347	150	278	165	220	1070	163	314	251	308	100	222	4220
No. of wells closed	... —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	—	7	18
No. of cesspits closed	... 6	36	84	174	4	2	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	16
No. of houses disinfected	... 141	203	219	199	154	51	31	53	154	98	184	37	42	15	32
No. of prosecutions	... 128	184	172	155	129	154	85	188	273	205	146	154	92	92	991
No. of convictions	... 11	5	44	18	15	14	11	143	207	175	130	141	78	73	2270
No. discharged or otherwise dealt with	... 2	12	5	26	10	—	23	26	20	9	3	4	13	14	1878
No. pending at end of quarter	... —	—	—	—	—	—	22	40	10	7	10	10	6	6	219
No. of premises limewashed by the Municipal cleansing Gang	... —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	173
No. of type plan latrines erected	... —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of fines	Rs. 1539·25	3014·00	2001·50	2843·50	1476·00	632·50	3066·50	2228·00	3656·50	1309·00	1510·50	706·10	765·50	801·50	25551·35

No. 3—Details of prosecutions by Ward Inspectors during the year, 1914.

		Nature of offence.															
		Fort.	Pettah.	San Sebastian	St. Paul's	Kotahena North.	Kotahena South.	New Bazaar.	Maradana North.	Maradana South.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya East.	Kollupitiya West.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatte Extension.	Colombo Town.	
<i>Nuisances.</i>																	
Filthy premises	...	66	106	64	78	109	51	121	160	104	72	57	52	50	69	1,159	
Neglect to cleanse and limewash	...	—	3	3	16	2	—	3	4	1	—	2	—	—	1	34	
<i>Food.</i>																	
Food exposed to dust and flies	...	31	40	28	38	15	16	9	8	27	24	37	15	15	9	312	
Sale of unwholesome food	...	1	6	10	3	8	—	6	1	—	1	2	—	—	9	47	
<i>Eating houses.</i>																	
Unregistered eating house	...	1	4	1	8	—	1	—	18	1	—	—	2	—	2	42	
Filthy eating house	...	16	16	4	1	—	—	—	4	—	13	4	1	1	—	57	
Neglect to cement eating house	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	
<i>Dairies and milk.</i>																	
Unregistered dairy	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Filthy dairy	...	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	6	1	4	3	—	—	—	18	
Sale of adulterated milk	...	8	3	9	3	—	1	4	2	6	—	5	2	3	1	47	
Sale of milk without a card	...	4	—	—	4	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	6	—	—	19	
Unregistered milk vendor	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	11	—	—	—	15	
Refusing to give a sample of milk	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	
<i>Cattle sheds.</i>																	
Filthy cattle sheds	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
<i>Bakeries.</i>																	
Unregistered bakeries	...	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	2	7	5	4	3	1	—	5	
Filthy bakeries	...	—	1	2	8	2	—	—	4	—	1	—	2	3	—	36	
Unclean workmen in bakery	...	—	7	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	
Bakery used for other purposes	...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
<i>Markets.</i>																	
Unnecessary articles in stalls	...	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	15	
Obstruction of passages in public market	...	—	5	19	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	26	
Throwing rubbish in passages in public market	...	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	11	
Filthy stalls	...	2	—	21	8	3	4	10	—	16	10	10	—	8	1	93	
Keeping stalls closed to the public	...	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	12	
Misbehaving in market	...	2	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	15	
Boiling offal without permission	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	10	
Spitting in public market	...	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	14	
Unregistered servants in public market	...	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Remaining after hours in public market	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Laundries.</i>																	
Unregistered laundry	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	10	1	2	2	4	8	3	35
<i>Offensive and dangerous trades.</i>																	
Unregistered dyeing house	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
<i>Bathing places.</i>																	
Filthy bathing places	...	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	
Filthy bathing tubs	...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	
<i>Infectious Diseases.</i>																	
Neglect to notify infectious diseases	...	1	—	—	3	1	3	6	7	3	5	—	—	—	—	1	30
Removing a patient with infectious diseases without permission	...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	6	
Moving about in the public street, with smallpox	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>																	
Throwing rubbish on roadside and drain	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	
Abuse of roadside	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	6	
Nuisance caused by cattle, poultry, etc.	...	1	—	6	3	9	—	17	8	—	1	4	3	2	4	63	
Foul cesspit	...	1	—	13	4	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	33	
Filling a cesspit without clearing	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Failure to provide privy accommodation	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Neglect to fill well	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Sinking wells without permission	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Selling meat without a license	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Filthy aerated water factories	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Obstructing a public officer in the discharge of his duties	...	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Occupying a condemned house without a permit from the Chairman	...	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Assaulting market-keeper	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Storing offensive bones	...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Letting filthy water escape on to the public road	...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—</				

No. 6.—Analyses made by City Analyst during, 1914.

Nature of sample sent to analyst.	No. of samples sent.	No. condemned.	No. passed.
Town water	... 164	... —	164
Well water	... 20	... 16	4
Milk	... 405	... 49	356
Condensed milk	... 1	... —	1
Bread	... 4	... —	4
Flour	... 5	... —	5
Sugar	... 1	... —	1
Total	... 600	— 65	535

N.B.—In addition 10 samples of air were also analysed.

No. 7.—Damaged food stufls condemned.

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Fresh fish	... —	—	3
Dry fish	... 1	3	3 ³
Maldivine fish	... —	2	2
Beef	... —	2	2 ¹ ₂
Mutton	... —	1	3 ₁ ¹
Bombay onion	... —	2	—
Potatoes	... —	1	2
Bread	... —	—	8
Cheese	... —	—	1
Rice	... —	3	16
Sweets	... —	—	7
Butter 1 tin.	—	—	—

Food stuff's condemned at Customs.

Rice	...	...	...	157 bags.
Potatoes	...	...	...	2,200 "
Onion	...	...	...	248 "
Dry fish	...	...	...	3 "

5 Sheep heads.

No. 8.—Cases conducted by Municipal Midwives during the year, 1914.

Name of Midwife.	Division.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
P. Medlin Perera	St. Paul's	... 16	... 15	... 18	... 29	... 78
Agida Perera	Kotahena	... 48	... 52	... 48	... 45	... 193
Nonna Hanny	Slave Island	... 30	... 27	... 33	... 33	... 123
M. P. Muruger	St. Paul's	... 8	... 4	... 6	... 5	... 23
A Margaret Perera	San Sebastian	... 7	... 5	... 4	... 13	... 29
Sarah Dias	New Bazaar	... 21	... 17	... 18	... 25	... 81
Angeline Fernando	Kotahena	... 37	... 40	... 43	... 56	... 176
Total	...	167	160	170	206	703

No. 9.—Municipal Midwives' Cases : Births and Infant deaths ; Still-births and deaths within ten days.

Race.	Births.		Deaths.		Still-births.		Death-rate per cent (exclusive still-births).	Death-rate per cent (inclusive of still-births).	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
All Races	703	362	341	16*	11	5	35	2.28	7.25
Burghers	56	30	26	2	2	—	3	3.57	8.93
Sinhalese	397	209	188	9	6	3	14	10	5.79
Tamils	109	54	55	1	—	1	8	6	8.26
Moors	88	45	43	3	2	1	6	2	10.23
Malays	49	20	29	1	1	—	3	2	8.16
Others	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	25.00

* Of the 16 deaths 11 were due to Debility, 3 to Convulsions and 2 to Premature birth.

No. 10.—Statistics of Cases conducted by Municipal Midwives, during the year, 1914.

WARD.	Name of Midwife.	All Races.														Mortality.				
		Burghers.		Sinhalese.		Tamil.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Deaths.	Still-births.	Death-rate per cent (exclusive of Still-births.)	Death-rate per cent (inclusive of Still-births.)
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Deaths.	Still-births.	Death-rate per cent (exclusive of Still-births.)	Death-rate per cent (inclusive of Still-births.)	
St. Paul's	P. Medlio Perera	4	3	16	16	12	10	9	8	—	—	—	—	78	41	37	—	7	—	8.97
Kotahena	Agida Fernando	17	10	58	62	16	17	2	4	1	5	1	—	193	95	98	8	6	4.15	7.25
Slave Island	Nonno Hamy	2	7	30	25	10	9	12	5	9	13	1	—	123	64	59	5	6	4.07	8.94
St. Paul's	M. P. Muruger	—	—	1	—	8	8	1	5	—	—	—	—	23	10	13	—	—	—	—
San Sebastian	A. Margaret Perera	—	1	3	4	2	2	—	1	7	7	2	—	29	14	15	1	5	3.45	20.69
New Bazaar	Sarah Dias	2	3	17	20	5	5	11	13	2	3	—	—	81	37	44	1	4	1.23	6.17
Kotahena	Angeline Fernando	5	2	84	61	1	4	10	7	1	1	—	—	176	101	75	1	7	0.57	4.56
	Total	30	26	209	188	54	55	45	43	20	29	4	—	703*	362	341	16	35	2.28	7.25
	Grand Total	52	397	109	88	49	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

* Inclusive of 16 multiple births of which 1 was a triplet.

No. 11.—Registration of Bakeries, 1914.

WARD.	Number on register at end of previous year.	Number discontinued during the year under review.	New registrations during the year.	Total on register at end of year.
	register at end of previous year.	the year under review.	during the year.	of year.
Fort	5	—	—	5
Pettah	4	—	—	4
San Sebastian	4	2	—	2
St. Paul's	6	—	—	6
Kotahena North	3	1	—	2
Kotahena South	8	2	1	7
New Bazaar	4	1	2	5
Maradana North	6	1	—	5
Maradana South	3	—	—	3
Slave Island	7	2	2	7
Kollupitiya East	—	—	—	—
Kollupitiya West	3	1	1	4
Eastward Extension	4	1	—	3
Wellawatte Extension	1	—	—	1
	58	10	6	54
Total	58	10	6	54

No. 12.—Registration of Dairies, 1914.

WARD.	Number on register at end of previous year.	Number discontinued during the year under review.	New registrations during the year.	Total on register at end of year.
	register at end of previous year.	the year under review.	during the year.	of year.
Fort	—	—	—	—
Pettah	—	—	—	—
San Sebastian	—	—	—	—
St. Paul's	7	—	—	7
Kotahena North	1	1	—	—
Kotahena South	3	—	—	4
New Bazaar	2	—	—	2
Maradana North	6	1	—	5
Maradana South	1	—	—	1
Slave Island	3	—	—	3
Kollupitiya East	9	1	1	9
Kollupitiya West	4	1	1	4
Eastward Extension	3	2	—	1
Wellawatte Extension	1	—	—	1
	40	6	3	37
Total	40	6	3	37

No. 13.—Registration of Eating Houses, 1914.

WARD.	Number on register at end of previous year.	Number discontinued during the year under review.	New registrations during the year.	Total on register at end of year.
Fort	37	6	1	32
Pettah	56	17	12	51
San Sebastian	15	—	—	15
St. Paul's	52	2	12	62
Kotahena North	10	2	—	8
Kotahena South	13	—	2	15
New Bazaar	18	—	3	21
Maradana North	32	18	23	37
Maradana South	34	—	—	34
Slave Island	37	—	3	40
Kollupitiya East	6	1	1	6
Kollupitiya West	12	—	1	13
Eastward Extension	8	1	2	9
Wellawatte Extension	4	2	—	2
Total	334	49	60	345

No. 14.—Registration of Laundries, 1914.

WARD.	Number on register at end of previous year.	Number discontinued during the year under review.	New registrations during the year.	Total on register at end of year.
Fort	49	—	—	49
Pettah	26	1	1	26
San Sebastian	5	—	—	5
St. Paul's	—	—	—	—
Kotahena North	15	3	—	12
Kotahena South	31	2	—	29
New Bazaar	38	6	4	36
Maradana North	26	6	17	37
Maradana South	8	1	—	7
Slave Island	35	10	—	25
Kollupitiya East	7	—	1	8
Kollupitiya West	13	1	2	14
Eastward Extension	18	7	7	18
Wellawatte Extension	28	2	4	30
Total	299	39	36	296

No. 15.—Registration of Aerated Water Factories, 1914.

WARD.	No. on register at end of previous year.	No. discontinued during the year under review.	New registrations during the year.	Total on register at end of year.
Fort	1	—	—	1
Pettah	—	—	—	—
San Sebastian	1	—	—	1
St. Paul's	—	—	—	—
Kotahena North	—	—	—	—
Kotahena South	—	—	—	—
New Bazaar	—	—	—	—
Maradana North	2	1	—	1
Maradana South	—	—	1	1
Slave Island	11	1	1	11
Kollupitiya East	—	—	—	—
Kollupitiya West	—	—	—	—
Eastward Extension	—	—	—	—
Wellawatte Extension	—	—	—	—
Total	15	2	2	15

No. 16.—Registration of Opium Divans, 1914.

WARD.	No. on register at end of previous year	No. discontinued during the year under review.	New registrations during the year.	Total on register at end of year.
Fort	...	—	—	—
Pettah	...	—	—	—
San Sebastian	...	—	—	—
St. Paul's	13	4	1	10
Kotahena North	...	—	—	—
Kotahena South	...	—	—	—
New Bazaar	...	—	—	—
Maradana North	4	1	—	3
Maradana South	1	—	1	2
Slave Island	3	—	1	4
Kollupitiya East	—	—	—	—
Kollupitiya West	—	—	—	—
Eastward Extension	—	—	—	—
Wellawatte Extension	—	—	—	—
Total	21	5	6	32

No. 17.—Slaughter-house Returns, 1914.

Demetagoda Slaughter-house.

(a) Animals Slaughtered.

	Cattle.	Sheep & Goats.	Pigs.
First Quarter	50,86	21,878	380
Second Quarter	54,24	24,522	424
Third Quarter	50,39	18,862	433
Fourth Quarter	53,85	11,863	543
Total	20,934	77,125	1,780

(b) Return of Cattle Rejected.

	Indian.		Ceylon.		Causes for Rejection.					
	Black.	Buffalo.	Black.	Buffalo.	Wasted.	Rheumatism	In young.	Sores & Abs.	Skin disease.	Hoof disease.
First Quarter	286	16	14	24	332	3	1	4	—	—
Second Quarter	474	38	3	8	509	—	—	2	3	9
Third Quarter	377	66	5	4	419	—	—	11	18	4
Fourth Quarter	18	2	10	—	18	—	—	10	—	2
Total	1155	122	32	36	1278	3	1	27	21	15

(c) No. 18.—Return of Sheep and Goats Rejected.

CAUSES FOR REJECTION.

	Indian.	Dying.	Dead.	In young.	Hoof disease.	Sores and abses.	Fever.
First Quarter	7	4	3	—	—	—	—
Second Quarter	52	11	—	1	39	1	—
Third Quarter	4	3	—	—	1	—	—
Fourth Quarter	14	8	—	—	—	4	2
Total	77	26	3	1	40	5	2

(d) Carcasses, livers, &c., Condemned and animals found dead.

	No. of carcasses condemned & nature of disease.			No. of animals found dead.*	No. of Livers, &c.							
	Cattle.		Pigs.		Nature of Disease.				No. of Livers, &c.			
	Cysticercus.	Sarcocystis.	Cysticercus.		Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Congestion.	Cysticercus.	Flukes.	Hydatids.
First Quarter ...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	—	—	7	245	5	6	4	3	237	
Second Quarter ...	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	2	13	280	2	1	7	—	274	
Third Quarter ...	19	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	22	127	4	—	7	2	119	
Fourth Quarter ...	2	17	1	1	24	58	2	—	—	—	60	
Total ...	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	4	66	710	10	7	18	5	690	

* For causes of deaths see statement below.

No. 19.—Causes of Deaths of Animals.

Cattle.

Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Injured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Exhaustion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
										Total	4

Sheep and Goats.

Rupture of spleen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Injured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Congestion of lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Congestion of liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Inflammation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Anthrax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
										Total	66

No. 20.—Statement of work done by Municipal Cleansing gang, during the year, 1914.

Nature of Work.	Fort.	Petah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Slave Island.	New Bazaar.	Maradana		Kotahena		Colpetty East.	Colpetty West.	Eastward Extension.	Total.
							North.	South.	North.	South.				
Number of filthy premises cleansed ...	—	10	3	111	11	2	73	66	226	53	1	—	—	556
Number of premises cleansed in connection with Enteric fever ...	—	5	2	4	2	3	7	5	2	3	—	—	—	33
Number of premises cleansed in connection with Plague ...	—	5	10	139	56	1	37	27	83	—	—	1	—	359
Number of premises cleansed in connection with Small-pox ...	—	—	1	—	6	—	30	33	—	—	—	—	—	70
Number of premises cleansed in connection with Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	11	—	—	—	35
Number of premises pesterized in connection with Plague ...	1	20	158	230	87	18	193	104	5	4	1	1	1	823
Number of premises disinfected in connection with Plague ...	—	20	2	70	1	—	1	26	—	—	—	—	—	120
Number of premises where tiles removed and covered in connection with Plague ...	—	11	56	148	21	7	53	60	3	4	1	1	—	365
Number of premises where tiles removed and covered in connection with Small-pox ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	19
Number of premises where rat holes closed in connection with Plague ...	—	—	26	129	2	15	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	193
Number of premises where destruction of Snail pest carried on ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Number of Rooms Pesterized in Plague and Small-pox, contact sheds, observation Camp, Kanatta ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	—	94

No. 21.—Mosquito prevention work attention to complaints.

Date 25th June, 1914 to 31st December, 1914,

6 overseers and 12 coolies.

Ward.	No. of complaints.	No. of premises visited.	No. of potential breeding places.	No. of actual breeding places.
Maradana South	... 2	... 20	... 1,591	... 83
Maradana North	... 2	... 25	... 274	... 9
Colpetty East	... 13	... 112	... 10,321	... 765
Slave Island	... 1	... 9	... 1,537	... 227
Fort	... 3	... 8	... 98	... 33
Pettah	... 1	... 5	... 68	... 8
St. Paul's	... 2	... 10	... 445	... 20
Kotahena South	... 1	... 5	... 785	... 43
Eastward Extension	... 1	... 7	... 2,296	... 378
Colpetty West	... 7	... 33	... 807	... 44
Wellawatte	... 1	... 2	... 126	... 1
Total	... 34	236	18,348	1,611

No. 22.—Anti-mosquito campaign work 5 overseers and 10 coolies.

15th October, 1914 to 27th November, 1914.

Blocks	WARD.	No. of premises visited.	No. of tenements visited.	No. of potential breeding places.	No. of actual breeding places.	Overseer.
i Fort		... 91	... 6	... 8589	... 551	Shaik Mohideen.
ii Slave Island		... 149	... 1470	... 14871	... 1500	H. A. Casie Chetty
iii { Colpetty West to Turret Road		... 76	... 71	... 6147	... 541	
Colpetty East		... 16	—	... 2443	... 215	E. S. Fernando.
Maradana South (part)		... 2	—	... 208	... 5	
v Colpetty West		... 130	... 105	... 6308	... 2187	D. Irwin Perera.
iv Colpetty East		... 119	... 56	... 8627	... 894	M. S. Deckker.
		583	1708	47193	5893	

No. 23.—Mosquito prevention work 29th May, 1914 to 13th October, 1914.

(1 Overseer Mohideen and 2 Coolies) Queen's House Block,

including the undermentioned premises.

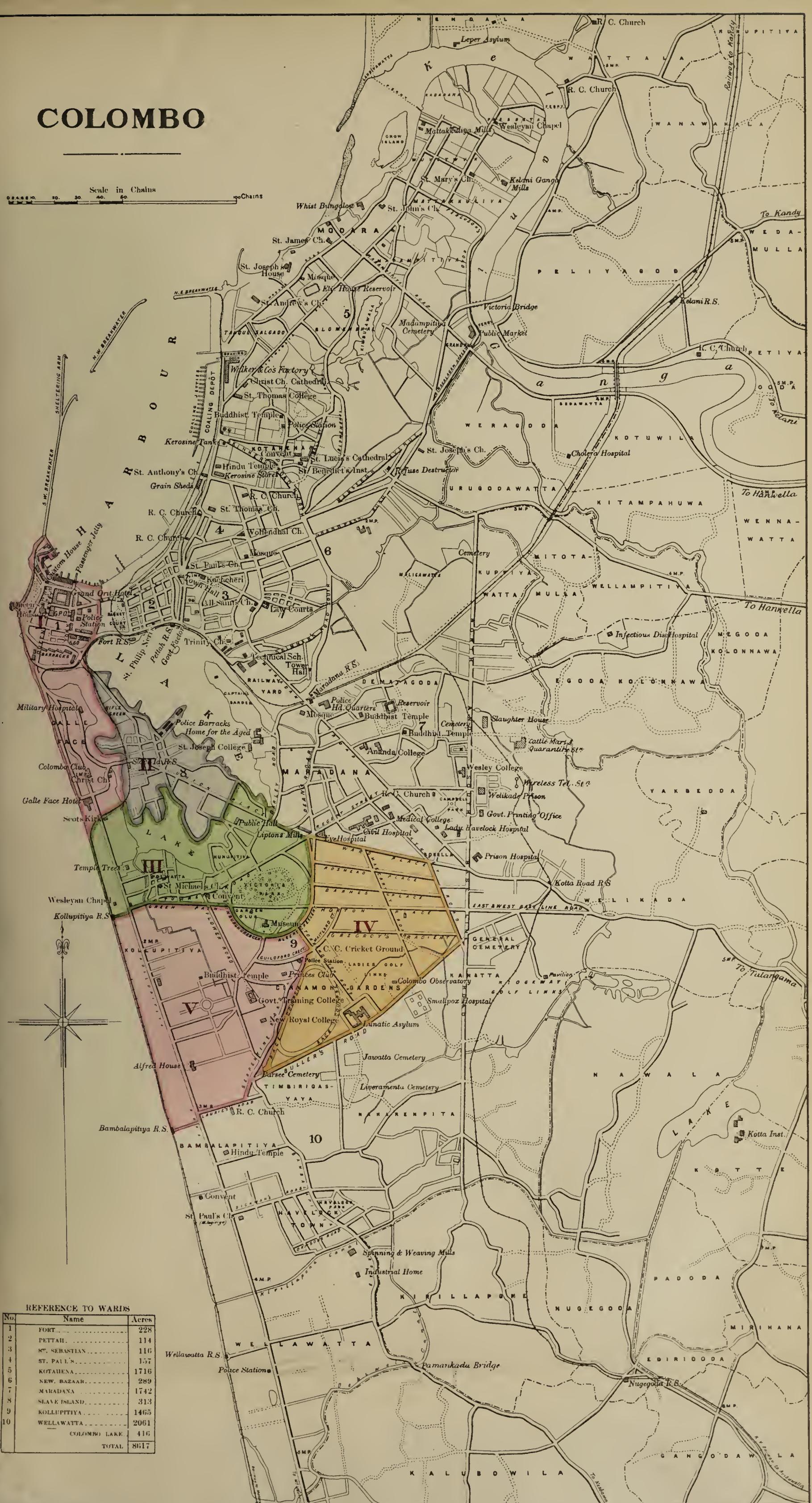
Overseer Shaik Mohideen and 2 Coolies.

Queen's House ; Gordon Gardens ; Municipal Latrine ; Galle Buck Dairy ; Ceylon Volunteer Head Quarters ; Body Guards Married Quarters ; Power Station and Bungalow ; Ceylon Artillary Volunteer Head Quarters ; Assistant Colonial Store-keeper's Bungalow ; Body Guards stables ; Military stables : Flagstaff street ; Pilot Tower.

Investigation.	No. of potential breeding places.	No. of actual breeding places.	Dates.	
1st	... 251	... 19	29-5-14 to 15- 6-14	... 16 days.
2nd	... 224	... 17	16-6-14 to 7- 7-14	... 18 "
3rd	... 318	... 17	4-7-14 to 15- 7-14	... 12 "
4th	... 260	... 15	16-7-14 to 27- 7-14	... 12 "
5th	... 265	... 15	28-7-14 to 10- 8-14	... 14 "
6th	... 263	... 10	11-8-14 to 25- 8-14	... 15 "
7th	... 154	... 10	26-8-14 to 15- 9-14	... 20 "
8th	... 220	... 13	15-9-14 to 13-10-14	... 28 "
	1,955	116		
Average	244	Average 14		Average 17 days.

COLOMBO

Scale in Chains



REFERENCE TO WARDS

No.	Name	Acres
1	FORT	228
2	PETTAI	114
3	ST. SEBASTIAN	116
4	ST. PAUL'S	157
5	KOTAHENA	1716
6	NEW BAZAAR	289
7	MARADANA	1742
8	SLAVE ISLAND	313
9	KOLLUPITIYA	1465
10	WELLAWATTA	2061
	COLOMBO LAKE	416
	TOTAL	8617

No. 24.—Mosquito prevention work.

Breeding places of various species in Colombo. 5 overseers and 10 coolies.
5th June, 1914 to 6th October, 1914.

<i>Stegomyia Sentellaris.</i>	<i>Stegomyia Fasciata.</i>	<i>Culex Fatigans.</i>	<i>Desvoidya Obturbans.</i>
Cut bamboos.	Tins	Roadside gullies.	Cut bamboos.
Pineapple plants.	Holes in trees.	Pineapple plants.	Pineapple plants.
Habarala plants.	Cans.	Earth drains.	Tubs.
Holes in trees.	Cut bamboos.	Fire buckets.	Banana stumps.
Antiformicas.	Habarala plants.	Antiformicas.	Cocoanut shells.
Lids on manholes.	Holes on wood.	Pools.	Bottles.
Dells.	Grind stones.	Pits.	Tins.
Tins.	Cisterns.	Tins.	Catchpits.
Fire buckets.	Tubs.	Cut bamboos.	
Earth drains.	Flower vases.	Holes in trees.	
Saucepans.	Cement tanks.	Bottles.	
Holes on rocks.	Clay jars.	Ponds.	
Cocoanut shells.	Brass pans.	Habarala plants.	
Buckets.	Barrels.	Drums.	
Earthernware chatties	Buckets.	Barrels.	
Flower pots.		Tanks (iron)	
Holes on wood.		Bath basins.	
Bottles		Built drains.	
Zinc tanks.		Cement tanks.	
		Grind stones.	
		Wells.	

No. 25.—Breeding places of various species in Colombo.

<i>Anopheles Rossie.</i>	<i>Anopheles Barbi-rostris.</i>	<i>Harpagamyia Splendens.</i>	<i>Culex Gelidens.</i>
Swamps	Swamps	Pineapple plants.	Pits
Earth drains	Pools	Habarala plants.	...
Pools	Earth drains	...	
Ponds	Quarries	...	
Wells	Ponds	...	
Quarries	Grassfields	...	
Pits			
Grassfield			

<i>Culex Tigrepes.</i>	<i>Toxorhynchites Immiesericors.</i>	<i>Culex Laemior-hyuchris.</i>	—
Pits	Cut Camboos	Swamps	—
Barrels	—	Holes in trees	—
Wells	—	—	—

No. 26.—Changes in the Personnel of the Staff, 1914.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health.—Dr. C. V. Aserappa appointed Assistant Medical Officer of Health, on 1st February, 1914, in place of Dr. M. de L. Robinson.

Medical Officer.—Dr. S. D. Fernando appointed Medical Officer, St. Paul's Dispensary on 1st July, 1914.

Laboratory Assistants.—Mr. O. B. Silva appointed Junior Laboratory Assistant on 4th May, 1914.

Clerks.—Mr. H. G. J. Silva appointed Clerk on 7th March, 1914, in place of Mr. S. S. Murugapillai resigned.

Mr. D. E. P. Karunaratne appointed Clerk on 19th August, 1914, in place of Mr. O. B. Silva, appointed Junior Laboratory Assistant.

Sub-Inspector.—Mr. S. de Silva appointed Sub-Inspector on 7th August, 1914, in place of Mr. W. E. Sittampalam resigned.

Mr. B. H. de Zoysa appointed Sub-Inspector, Anti-Mosquito Gang on 28th May, 1914, in place of Mr. M. John Perera resigned.

Apothecaries.—Mr. H. W. Davidson appointed Apothecary, Enteric Hospital on 8th May, 1914, in place of Mr. T. Fernando transferred to St. Paul's Dispensary.

Health Visitors.—Mrs. E. V. Peiris appointed Health Visitor, St. Paul's Dispensary, on 26th June, 1914, Mrs. F. E. M. Harris appointed Health Visitor, St. Paul's Dispensary on 27th June, 1914, Mrs. A. B. Perera appointed Health Visitor, St. Paul's Dispensary, on 1st August, 1914, in place of Mrs. E. V. Peiris resigned.

Nurses.—Miss L. M. St. John, appointed probationary Nurse Enteric Hospital on 14th February, 1914, in place of Miss Alphonso resigned.

Market-keeper.—Mr. J. La Brooy appointed Market-keeper, Dean's road Market, on 19th May, 1914, in place of A. N. Rassool discontinued.

Overseers.—Mr. D. Irvin Perera appointed Overseer Anti-Mosquito Gang on 19th Jan., 1914,

Mr. E. S. Fernando do do do

Mr. F. P. Jayewardene do do do

Mr. M. S. Dekker do do do

Mr. Shaik Mohideen do do do

Mr. E. N. Jansz appointed Overseer, Cleansing Gang on 9th April, 1914.

Mr. M. C. Fernando appointed Overseer, Plague Prevention on 11th June, 1914.

Peons.—Don Richard appointed Peon, Bacteriological Laboratory on 1st January, 1914 in place of T. Marshall Perera discontinued.

Orderlies.—A. R. Silva appointed bicycle orderly on 20th February, 1914, in place of D. S. de Alwis resigned.

B. A. Marshall Perera appointed orderly St. Paul's Dispensary on 1st June, 1914.

Female Attendants.—Albina Hamy appointed Female attendant Segregation Camp on 14th July, 1914, Nona Hamy appointed Female attendant, Segregation Camp on 14th November, 1914, in place of Albina Hamy dismissed.

Cooties.—Carolis Appu appointed cooly, Bacteriological Laboratory on 1st January, 1914, in place of Don Richard promoted peon.

Charles Singho appointed Disinfecting cooly on 1st July, 1914, in place of Carolis.

Warlina appointed Disinfecting cooly on 1st July, 1914, in place of Pody Appu.

No. 27, STATEMENT A.—Annual Return of sick treated at the Municipal Free Dispensary, Slave Island, from January 1 to December 31, 1914.

	Number.		Number.
1. General Diseases :—			
a Influenza	... 300	3. Puerperal Septicæmia :—	... 17
b Dengue fever	... 455	4. Anæmia. (Cause unknown)	... 61
c Seven days fever	... 2	5. Parasitic Diseases :—	
d Simple continued fever	... 3	1. Ascaris lumbricoides	... 1,444
e Enteric	... 4	2. Anchyllostoma duodenale	... 19
f Plague	... 2	3. Oidium albicans	... 39
g Chickenpox	... 4	4. Ascaris scabiei	... 365
h Whooping cough	... 23	6. Constitutional Diseases :—	
i Mumps	... 3	a Debility	... 254
j Erysipelas	... 7	b Rhuematism	... 555
k Dysentery	... 161	c Rhuematic affections	... 497
l Chronic dysentery	... 26	d Obesity	... 6
m Parangi	... 2	e Diabetes mellitus	... 6
n Pyaemia	... 3	f Diabetes insipidus	... 3
o Oxaemia of pregnancy	... 4	g Senility	... 3
p Vaccinia	... 3	h Malnutrition	... 2
2. Malarial Diseases :—		i Rickets	... 2
a Intermittent.	... 312		
b Cachexia	... 69		

	Number.	Generative System.—(contd.)	Number.
7. Diseases of the Nervous System :—		<i>j</i> Hydrocele	4
<i>a</i> Neurasthenia	8	<i>k</i> Prostatitis	2
<i>b</i> Convulsion	5	<i>l</i> Vaginitis	2
<i>c</i> Epilepsy	3	<i>m</i> Leucorrhœa	38
<i>d</i> Hysteria	3	<i>n</i> Amenorrhœa	46
<i>e</i> Migraine	30	<i>o</i> Dysmenorrhœa	67
<i>f</i> Monoplegia	4	<i>p</i> Menorrhagia	39
<i>g</i> Hemiplegia	2	<i>q</i> Metorrhagia	13
<i>h</i> Spastic paraplegia	1	<i>r</i> Threatened abortion	9
<i>i</i> Facial paralysis	3	<i>s</i> Abortion	13
<i>j</i> Tabes dorsalis	1	<i>t</i> Endometritis	3
<i>k</i> Peripheral neuritis	2	<i>u</i> Prolapse of uterus	5
<i>l</i> Syringomyelia	1	<i>v</i> Stricture	1
8. Circulatory System :—		15. Integumentary System :—	
<i>a</i> Angina pectoris	2	<i>a</i> Pruritis	213
<i>b</i> Pericarditis	1	<i>b</i> Acne rosacea	2
<i>c</i> Mitral stenosis	1	<i>c</i> Lichen Tropicus	12
<i>d</i> Mitral regurgitation	5	<i>d</i> Urticaria	8
<i>e</i> Aortic stenosis	1	<i>e</i> Taenia Versicolor	6
<i>f</i> Aortic regurgitation	1	<i>f</i> Erythema Bullosa	6
<i>g</i> Hæmorrhoids	14	<i>g</i> Eczema	134
<i>h</i> Varicose veins	1	<i>h</i> Ringworm	105
9. Respiratory System :—		<i>i</i> Herpes zoster	2
<i>a</i> Acute laryngitis	3	<i>j</i> Impetigo contagiosa	3
<i>b</i> Chronic laryngitis	2	<i>h</i> Abrasion	4
<i>c</i> Acute bronchitis	938	<i>l</i> Contusion	173
<i>d</i> Chronic bronchitis	220	<i>m</i> Incised wound	51
<i>e</i> Bronchial asthma	283	<i>n</i> Lacerated wound	12
<i>f</i> Lobular pneumonia	50	<i>o</i> Contused wound	71
<i>g</i> Lobar pneumonia	12	<i>p</i> Punctured wound	7
<i>h</i> Pleurisy	7	<i>q</i> Sinus	11
<i>i</i> Hæmoptysis	12	<i>r</i> Onychia	64
<i>j</i> Phthisis	36	<i>s</i> Furuncles	223
<i>k</i> Empyema	1	<i>t</i> Leucoderma	1
10. Digestive System :—		<i>u</i> Sycosis Barbae	2
<i>a</i> Stomatitis	56	<i>v</i> Burn	16
<i>b</i> Toothache	141	<i>w</i> Gangrene	1
<i>c</i> Gum boil	36	<i>x</i> Cellulitis	3
<i>d</i> Pyorrhœa alveolaris	13	<i>y</i> Abscess	202
<i>e</i> Acute pharyngitis	38	<i>a</i> Ulcer	891
<i>f</i> Chronic pharyngitis	14	<i>b</i> Corn	2
<i>g</i> Acute tonsillitis	16	<i>c</i> Psoriasis	1
<i>h</i> Chronic tonsilliits	6	16. Abdominal Diseases :—	
<i>i</i> Gastritis	204	<i>a</i> Inguinal Hernia	2
<i>j</i> Dyspepsia	216	<i>b</i> Strangulated hernia	1
<i>k</i> Chronic enteritis	503	<i>c</i> Intersception of bowels	1
<i>l</i> Constipation	551	17. Organs of Special Sense :—	
<i>m</i> Colic	91	<i>a</i> . Eye—	
<i>n</i> Hepatitis	9	1. Foreign body	3
<i>o</i> Jaundice	5	2. Catarrhal ophthalmia	34
<i>p</i> Cholo cystitis	1	3. Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
<i>q</i> Cirrhosis of liver	3	4. Sty	5
<i>r</i> Tabes mesenterica	1	5. Blepharitis	6
<i>s</i> Psilosis	9	6. Petrygium	2
<i>t</i> Prolapse of rectum	7	7. Leucoria	1
11. Lymphatic System :—		8. Keratitis	1
<i>a</i> Lymphangitis	32	<i>b</i> . Nose—	
<i>b</i> Adenitis	70	1. Foreign Body	4
<i>c</i> Elephantiasi of leg	4	2. Epistaxis	4
<i>d</i> Phlebitis of spermatic cord	3	3. Polypus	1
12. Diseases of the Thyroid-gland :—		4. Acute rhinitis	10
<i>a</i> Goitre	1	5. Atropic rhinitis	10
13. Urinary System :—		<i>c</i> . Ear—	
<i>a</i> Hæmaturia	2	1. Foreign Body	12
<i>b</i> Albunnuria	4	2. Earache	46
<i>c</i> Acute Brights disease	11	3. Acute Catarrh	7
<i>d</i> Chronic brights disease	4	4. Otorrhœa	61
<i>e</i> Cystitis	3	18. Organs of Locomotion :—	
14. Generative System :—		<i>a</i> Periostitis	10
<i>a</i> Prostatitis	5	<i>b</i> Fractures	8
<i>b</i> Phimosis	1	<i>c</i> Dislocations	5
<i>c</i> Paraphimosis	6	19. Tumours :—	
<i>d</i> Balanitis	3	<i>a</i> Cysts	3
<i>e</i> Incontinence of urine	4	<i>b</i> Lipoma	2
<i>f</i> Retention of urine	8	<i>c</i> Cancer	3
<i>g</i> Urethritis	15	<i>d</i> Naevu	1
<i>h</i> Epididymitis	3	<i>e</i> Uterine cancer	1
<i>i</i> Orchitis	16		

No. 28, STATEMENT B.—Annual Return of Sick treated at the Municipal Free Dispensary,
St. Paul's, from July 1 to December 31, 1914.

	Number.		Number.
1. General Disease :—		Digestive System— <i>contd.</i>	
<i>a</i> Influenza	6	<i>g</i> Acute tonsillitis	3
<i>b</i> Dengue fever	173	<i>h</i> Chronic tonsillitis	13
<i>c</i> Simple continued fever	1	<i>i</i> Gasritis	2
<i>d</i> Enteric	1	<i>j</i> Dyspepsia	185
<i>e</i> Whooping cough	1	<i>k</i> Chronic enteritis	53
<i>f</i> Erysipelas	4	<i>l</i> Constipation	685
<i>g</i> Dysentery	43	<i>m</i> Colic	49
<i>h</i> Chronic dysentery (Amaebic)	4	<i>n</i> Hepatitis	8
<i>i</i> Bubo	1	<i>o</i> Jaundice	5
<i>j</i> Vaccine infection	2	<i>p</i> Cirrhosis of liver	1
2. Malarial Diseases :—		<i>q</i> Glossitis	13
<i>a</i> Intermittent	453	<i>r</i> Flatulence	3
<i>b</i> Cachexia	2	<i>s</i> Carious teeth	2
3. Puerperal Septicæmia	1	11. Lymphatic System :—	
4. Venereal Diseases :—		<i>a</i> Lymphangitis	4
<i>a</i> Primary syphilis	2	<i>b</i> Adenitis	8
<i>b</i> Secondary	14	12. Disease of the Thyroid-gland :—	
<i>c</i> Tertiary	5	<i>a</i> Goitre	2
<i>d</i> Congenital	2	13. Urinary System :—	
<i>e</i> Gonorohea	14	<i>a</i> Acute brights disease	14
<i>f</i> Soft chancre	4	<i>b</i> Chronic brights disease	6
<i>g</i> Gon arthritis	6	<i>c</i> Floating kidney.	1
<i>h</i> Gon Synovitis	1	14. Generative System :—	
5. Anæmia. (Cause unknown)	13	<i>a</i> Phimosis	2
6. Parasitic Diseases :—		<i>b</i> Balanitis	1
1. Ascaris lumbricoides	552	<i>c</i> Epididymitis	4
2. Oidium albicans	8	<i>d</i> Orchitis	20
3. Ascarus scabiei	101	<i>e</i> Hydrocele	6
7. Constitutional Diseases :—		<i>f</i> Leucorrhœa	11
<i>a</i> Debility	19	<i>g</i> Amenorrhœa	43
<i>b</i> Rhuematism	325	<i>h</i> Dysmenorrhœa	13
<i>c</i> Rhuematic affections	3	<i>i</i> Metorrhagia	2
<i>d</i> Diabetes mellitus	3	<i>j</i> Abortion	2
<i>e</i> Senility	5	15. Integumentary System :—	
<i>f</i> Rickets	2	<i>a</i> Pruritis	75
<i>g</i> General malaise	7	<i>b</i> Acne rosacea	2
8. Diseases of the Nervous System :—		<i>c</i> Lichen tropicus	10
<i>a</i> Neurasthenia	4	<i>d</i> Eczema	69
<i>b</i> Convulsion	3	<i>e</i> Ringworm	39
<i>c</i> Hysteria	4	<i>f</i> Contusion	11
<i>d</i> Migraine	13	<i>g</i> Incised wound	4
<i>e</i> Hemiplegia	1	<i>h</i> Lacerated wound	170
<i>f</i> Peripheral neuritis	24	<i>i</i> Furuncles	144
<i>g</i> Neuralgia	3	<i>j</i> Burn	10
9. Circulatory System :—		<i>k</i> Cellulitis	4
<i>a</i> Pericarditis	1	<i>l</i> Abscess	16
<i>b</i> Mitral stenosis	4	<i>m</i> Fistula in ano	283
<i>c</i> Aortic stenosis	1	<i>n</i> Whitlow	15
<i>d</i> Hæmorrhoids	3	16. Abdominal Disease :—	
<i>e</i> Fatty heart	2	<i>a</i> Inguinal hernia	4
10. Respiratory System :—		17. Organs of Special Sense :—	
<i>a</i> Acute bronchitis	331	(a) Eye :—	
<i>b</i> Chronic bronchitis	39	1 Conjunctivitis	16
<i>c</i> Bronchial asthma	38	(b) Nose :—	
<i>d</i> Lobular pneumonia	18	1 Foreign body	10
<i>e</i> Lobar pneumonia	10	(c) Ear :—	
<i>f</i> Pleurisy	10	1. Foreign body	13
<i>g</i> Phthisis	11	2. Earache	18
11. Digestive System :—		3. Otorrhœa	14
<i>a</i> Stomatitis	24	18. Organs of Locomotion :—	
<i>b</i> Toothache	59	<i>a</i> Fractures	1
<i>c</i> Gum boil	3	<i>b</i> Dislocations	1
<i>d</i> Pyorrhœa alveolaris	5	19. Tumours :—	
<i>e</i> Acute pharyngitis	23	<i>a</i> Cancer	1
<i>f</i> Chronic pharyngitis	32		

No. 29, STATEMENT C.—Statement showing Visits paid by the Medical Officer and Health Visitors to those unable to attend at Dispensary.

A.	Visits paid by the Medical Officer to those unable to attend at the Dispensary	186
B.	Visits paid to those reported by the Health Visitors as unable to attend ...	4
C.	Labour cases in which medical or surgical aid rendered	2
D.	Number of hand-fed children visited ...	24
E.	Visits paid to cases attended to by the Municipal Midwife	63
F.	Cases sent in by Health Visitors by tickets ...	23
G.	Number of cases inoculated against plague ...	—

No. 30, STATEMENT D.—Statement showing Details of Work done by the Health Visitor, Mrs. Cruse, from January 3 to December 31, 1914.

A.	Visits paid by the Medical Officer to those unable to attend at the Dispensary	53
B.	Visits paid to those reported by the Health Visitor's as unable to attend...	2
C.	Labour cases in which medical or surgical aid rendered ...	1
D.	Number of hand-fed children visited ...	7
E.	Visits paid to cases attended to by the Municipal Midwife	23
F.	Cases sent in by Health Visitors by tickets ...	312
G.	Number of cases inoculated against plague ...	—
H.	Municipal Officers treated ...	78

No. 31, STATEMENT E.—Statement showing Details of Work done by Health Visitor, Mrs. F. E. M. Harris, from July 2 to September 10, 1914.

1.	Number of visits paid to houses ...	...	...	4977
2.	Number of Dispensary tickets issued ...	...	...	262
3.	Number of cases in which Medical Officer was requested to visit	...	...	2
4.	Number of houses where instructions <i>re</i> infant feeding given	...	...	93
5.	Number of visits paid to hand-fed children ...	...	...	180
6.	Number of labour cases visited ...	...	...	Nil.

No. 32, STATEMENT F.—Statement showing Details of Work done from January 3 to August 11, 1915, by Health Visitor Mrs. Cruse.

1.	Number of visits paid to houses ...	...	...	5370
2.	Number of houses at which tickets were left ...	...	...	2
3.	Number of houses where visit of Medical Officer recommended	...	...	4
4.	Number of houses where instruction <i>re</i> infant feeding given	...	...	673
5.	Number of labour cases visited ...	...	...	—
6.	Number of visits paid to hand-fed children ...	...	...	179

No. 33, STATEMENT G.—Statement showing Details of Work done by Health Visitor, Mrs. A. B. Perera, from August 1 to September 10, 1914.

1.	Number of visits paid to houses ...	...	...	3948
2.	Number of Dispensary tickets issued ...	...	...	50
3.	Number of cases in which Medical Officer was requested to visit	...	...	Nil.
4.	Number of houses where instructions <i>re</i> infant feeding given	...	...	147
5.	Number of visits paid to hand-fed children ...	...	...	60
6.	Number of labour cases visited ...	...	...	Nil.

No. 34, STATEMENT H.—Statement showing Details of Work done by Health Visitor, Miss Ponnammal, from January 3 to August 11, 1914.

1.	Number of visits paid to houses ...	...	...	5234
2.	Number of houses at which tickets were left ...	...	...	21
3.	Number of houses where visits of Medical Officer recommended	...	...	1
4.	Number of houses where instructions <i>re</i> infant feeding given	...	...	748
5.	Number of labour cases visited	30
6.	Number of visits paid to hand-fed children	200

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